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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Tardieu Disappoints Geneva

Germany Sees Hitlerites Act

Belgium Upholds Liquor Law

Britain Gets Prince's Idea

Irish Find Trade Falls Off

Congress Wrestles Economy

GENEVA suffers a grave disappointment. Premier Tardieu, having agreed to come to a newly arranged and supremely important conference with Stimson of America, MacDonald of Britain, Bruening of Germany, and Grandi of Italy, sends word that illness keeps him in Paris. Messrs. Stimson and MacDonald lose the opportunity for a final effort to get France and Germany into a political agreement that would give free progress to economic recovery, disarmament, and reparation settlement. Secretary Stimson prepares to sail for home. Premier MacDonald voices his annoyance at the series of setbacks to British and American policies and hopes. The statesmen appear somewhat staggered by their lack of success—seeing, as they do, its solemn effect upon the world.

¶ Germany sees the National Socialists—Hitler forces—exerting their new strength. The party announces it will demand in the Reichstag a committee to determine whether public funds were spent to reelect President von Hindenburg. Revocation will be asked of the emergency decree by which the Government dissolved the Hitler storm troops. If the Reichstag complies, it will be asked for a final and somewhat more intimate tribute—it will be asked to dissolve itself.

¶ Belgium declines to relax its stringent liquor regulations in force since the World War. The National Federation of Hotel and Inn Keepers, operating 105,000 hotels and restaurants, asks revocation of the law restricting sales to not less than about two quarts, so that there might be sales by the glass. The Belgian Chamber rejects the bill by vote of 91 to 70. The restrictive law, coupled with almost prohibitive taxation, has kept liquor out of the reach of the masses for 14 years. But, for some reason, Belgium isn't willing to change it.

¶ Britain hears the Prince of Wales in a striking radio appeal. After touring districts where idleness is most prevalent, he begs for more mutual helpfulness and individual effort in solving the unemployment situation. He uses telling words: "If we could only break this problem up into little pieces and refuse to be paralyzed by its size, everyone could do something to help overcome it." Isn't there an idea in that, good in any country? If everybody would break off what he could handle of the problem—and handle it—wouldn't the problem vanish?

¶ The Irish Free State sees the Dail rock with the struggle over the oath. President de Valera's adherents desert him in a vote that sidetracks the debate long enough to consider the unemployment situation. His prestige appears to suffer. He declares his party, Fianna Fail, is ready to lead to complete independent republic status whenever the people are ready. Dublin murmurs in discontent as trade falls off. Irish tweeds are not in demand in London. Spring employment waits. The struggle which may break the treaty is called the greatest in 10 years—greatest since the struggle that saw the treaty signed.

¶ Tokyo says the situation in Manchuria grows increasingly critical. Members of the Soviet youth organization in Habarovsk are said to boast their part in dynamiting Japanese troop trains and other outrages. Chanchung reports the arrest of Russians having a secret radio set and papers which indicated that they were in constant touch with agents both in China and Japan. The Soviet is charged with encouraging the Chinese rebels operating in northern Manchuria. Tokyo says it will cooperate with the Manchukuo Government to eliminate the dangerous elements—meaning, apparently, that it will go on doing what it has been doing for a long time.

¶ Washington sees the problem of proper economies almost fully occupying the legislative thought. The Senate Finance Committee votes a big increase in next year's income taxes. The House, flouting its leaders, refuses to limit debate on the $200,000,000 economy measure, and raises the federal employee salary cut exemption from $1000 to $2500. President Hoover, after voicing his appeal to the conference of Governors for tax reductions in all governmental units, vetoes a bill granting pensions and pension increases because he believes a number of the cases unjust. The economy efforts are bewildering, but they rightly call for patience. Economy is a big idea—and so new that it cannot be assimilated in a moment.

Woman Rights Put In Luxembourg Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Luxembourg

DIFFERENCES which exist between the political and civil status of married women in Luxembourg will be removed if a bill, lately introduced into the Parliament, becomes law.

In the Grand Duchy, women have equal political rights with men, but rights under the Civil Code lag 100 years behind. A wife in Luxembourg has no say in the matter of domicile. She has no right to dispose of her own earnings, make a contract, or bring a legal action.

It is felt that in Luxembourg, as in every other country, economic necessity is forcing women into the position of wage earners, and making the leveling up of responsibilities and privileges between men and women essential.

London Treaty Warning Given By MacDonald

Abstention of France and Italy Is Deplored by British Premier

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 28—The full extent of the apprehension which the British Government feels at the possible overthrow of the London naval treaty through continued building on the part of France and subsequent use of the escape clause by Britain was revealed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald yesterday to the world press.

This clause means that the limitation imposed on Britain, the United States and Japan may be exceeded upon proper notice when it is felt that construction by other powers menaces national security.

In an informal talk, which he asked the press not to quote directly, the British Prime Minister laid extraordinary stress on the continued absence of France and Italy from the London agreement. His emphasis amounted almost to annoyance, which can be explained by the series of disappointments which British, like American, policy has suffered during the last few weeks.

Series of Disappointments

In the naval field these disappointments began when Mr. R. L. Craigie, Mr. MacDonald's particular Foreign Office emissary, came to Geneva with a portfolio crammed with Mediterranean naval compromises. They were rejected steadily one by one by the French delegates.

Now the British realize that only a more sweeping European political agreement, including Germany as well as Italy, will solve the naval problem, like the land problem and the reparations question. Hence Mr. MacDonald's strenuous efforts to bring M. André Tardieu, the French Premier, and Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the German Chancellor, together, and hence his disappointment at failure.

The British leader also stressed that the Lausanne conference will fail if it merely extends the debt moratorium. Confidence can only be regained by a bold, definite solution, he believes. In the absence of M. Tardieu, other leaders here are conversing among themselves, but there is little evidence of specific progress. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson conferred today, and Dr. Bruening was Mr. MacDonald's chief guest at lunch.

Politics Confront Experts

In the arms conference's technical commissions, experts continued to demonstrate their incapacity to bar political reasons for clinging to or wishing to abolish certain arms.

The task of defining aggressive weapons increases in difficulty daily. Today in the naval commission French and German delegates relapsed into mutual recrimination over past invasions and military tactics, which all agree should have remained buried in history. Similarly the air and land commissions are advancing purely nationalistic positions, and any ground for compromise has not yet appeared.

Events repeat themselves here, and it is again apparent that even the simplest technical questions require previous accord between political leaders before the experts can agree.

AUSTRALIAN MARK REGAINED BY SCOTT

PORT DARWIN, Australia, April 28 (AP)—Mr. C. W. A. Scott, noted flier, landed here today after a flight from Lympne, Eng., in which he recovered his record for flights between England and Australia by beating the record of Mr. J. A. Butler 7 hours and 36 minutes.

Mr. Scott's time for the flight was 8 days, 18 hours, and 53 minutes. Mr. Butler's time, which was a slight improvement over the former record held by Mr. Scott for the 13,187 miles, was 9 days, 2 hours, and 29 minutes.

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WORLD AFFAIRS PUT TO WOMEN ON BROAD LINES

Voters' League Scans Plan for American Entry to Court and League

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 28—The most advanced program on international relations which the National League of Women Voters has ever supported is being proposed to the biennial convention here by a committee headed by Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City.

The committee is bringing in a resolution to commit the organization to increased coöperation with Europe, the World Court, and the American delegation at the Disarmament Conference.

The detailed program which the committee asks the convention to adopt calls for support of "official coöperation of the United States with the League of Nations in all matters pertaining to the Pact of Paris" and for study of world cooperation, "membership of the United States in the League of Nations; arbitration; security; disarmament; strengthening the peace agreements, and economic relations."

In furtherance of these new items the report recommends continued support of American entrance into the World Court, and continued participation in conferences for arms reduction and promotion of international harmony, arbitration, consultative pacts and economic agreements.

For study the committee proposes European countries including Russia; Latin America, the Philippines, China and Japan; domestic policies affecting international relations; education for peace and world cooperation.

Governmental Program

The convention has decided to appoint a committee to unite the league with other organizations in measures for "the continued and vigorous development of the children's bureau." This action, taken to commemorate the work of Miss Julia Lathrop, followed a memorial service for Miss Lathrop and other distinguished members of the league.

The budget for next year which the convention is considering calls for an expenditure of $113,500, or

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Anti-Smith Group In Texas Anxious On Party Pledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, April 28—Whether or not the faction of the Democratic Party in Texas which four years ago refused to accept Gov. Alfred E. Smith as its nominee and voted for Hoover in the general election will again bolt the party should Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York be nominated is again being discussed following the State Supreme Court's recent decision that the pledge adopted by the Democratic State Executive Committee is valid.

This pledge provides that voters in the precinct presidential primary elections must support the Democratic nominee for President and Vice-President, "to the utmost limit of conscience and good faith."

This qualification is regarded as the loophole by which Democratic primary participants may bolt the ticket should its wetness be repugnant to them. This is the view taken by Mr. Thomas B. Love of Dallas, former state senator, who instituted the suit to test the legality of the pledge.

It is regarded as practically assured that should Mr. Roosevelt or any other pronounced wet be nominated for President by the Democratic Party Mr. Love will again lead a general "bolt" of the prohibition Democrats of Texas and that they will throw their support to Hoover as they did four years ago.

Hoover to Honor Hero of Air Mail

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The first air mail pilot's medal for heroism will go to Mr. Mal B. Freeburg, who flies between Chicago and St. Paul. The presentation will be by President Hoover at a date to be selected later.

On April 12, 1931, shortly after leaving Minneapolis, a motor of Mr. Freeburg's trimotored plane shook loose and tangled with the landing gear. The pilot kept the plane aloft with the two remaining motors, flew to the Mississippi River and by maneuvering shook the third motor into the river and then landed with eight passengers and mail.

Later, while flying the night mail between Minneapolis and Chicago, Mr. Freeburg discovered a railroad bridge on fire and having passed a passenger train only a few miles back turned his plane and went back.

By circling low over the engine and signalling with his landing lights, the pilot caused the engineer to stop the train.

POSTAL TREATIES SIGNED

LIMA, Peru, April 28 (By U. P.)—The Government yesterday signed treaties subscribed to at the Pan-American Postal Congress held in Madrid in October, 1931. The treaties provided that the Pan-American Postal Union henceforth be known as the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. The United States and Canada are also members of the union.

Far Eastern Crisis Deepens Over Plots by Soviet Youth

Implication of Russians in Wreck of Japanese Troop Train in Manchuria Announced by Tokyo —Reports of Offensive Denied

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 28—The situation in Manchuria is increasingly critical, following official assertions that members of the Soviet youth organization from Khabarovsk were implicated in the dynamiting of the Japanese troop train and other outrages. Events in many ways resemble those preceding the raids upon the Soviet Consulate-General at Harbin, before the Chinese seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1927, with wholesale arrests of Soviet nationals. While it is believed that Japan will be able to restrain the Chinese, at least temporarily, in the present situation, eventual developments cannot be forecast.

Commenting upon the official report by the Manchukuo Government that Soviet agents have been responsible for many railway attacks, the Nichi Nichi quotes Gen. Sadao Araki, Japanese War Minister, as saying: "If outrages have been really committed by organized Communists, it will be necessary for us to coöperate with Manchukuo in eliminating the dangerous elements which menace Japanese interests in Manchuria. I believe that we shall have to lodge strong protests with the Soviet Government, and if it is true that the men responsible for the bombings are officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway, we shall have to demand that Moscow punish them adequately." He concluded, however, that nothing serious should result, since Moscow's recent attitude was friendly.

Harbin reports that the Communist youth organizations there are guarding the Soviet Consulate-General following the arrest of additional Soviet citizens on charges of anti-Manchukuo plotting. It is likewise reported that Russian agents are encouraging the northern anti-Manchukuo forces, which today occupied the northern section of the Harbin-Hailun Railway.

Changchun reports that a number of Russians were arrested at Kwangchengtzu yesterday, the police confiscating a secret radio set and documents revealing that the Russian Communists have an extensive organization with secret radio sets at Harbin, Pogranichnaya, Manchuli, Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai and elsewhere in China. Branch organi-

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TRADE DECLINE MENACES RULE OF DE VALERA

English Buyers of Irish Goods Cancel Orders, Due to Oath Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, April 28—Business is languishing, trade falling off and orders from England are being canceled as the result of the determination of Mr. Eamon de Valera, president of the Executive Council, to abolish the oath of allegiance to King George.

Discussion on the oath bill, which began yesterday afternoon, continued with the tensest possible atmosphere until 9 o'clock and was resumed today. Behind the words bandied across the chamber loomed the shadow of growing unemployment.

Though Mr. de Valera has the promise of a meager majority pledged to the bill's passage, there is evidently a hardening of public opinion, particularly in business sections of the community against what it considers a waste of precious time—fiddling while Rome is burning, as Mr. R. F. Antony, independent Labor Deputy, phrased it.

Many are saying openly that Mr. de Valera must go. About the city one finds unmistakable evidence of decreasing business definitely traceable to the oath issue. Spring is the time when people like to have their houses painted. They are deliberately putting off redecorating.

English Buyers Wary

Sales of Irish tweeds to England have practically vanished. No one conceals the reason. It is that English buyers have refused to have anything to do with the "repudiation clause."

Mr. de Valera, however, stoutly refuses to admit passage of the oath bill constitutes a breach of the treaty with England. In a speech yesterday introducing the bill he reaffirmed the Fianna Fail Party's election manifesto in which there was a promise to get rid of the oath without interfering with the treaty. He had no intention of going beyond this mandate, he said.

Deputy John Dillon pointed out later in the debate that the bill deliberately proposes to remove from the statute book every possibility of testing in the courts whether abolition of the oath constituted a breach of the treaty. He could not vote for it with this addition. It was a betrayal of Mr. de Valera's election pledge, he said.

The bill meant that the Government would "scuttle their undertaking the moment political expediency suggested that they should." Such an attitude, Mr. Dillon went on, "is dishonorable, fraudulent and deplorable."

Demand Definite Assurance

Honors of the debate certainly went to Mr. Dillon and Mr. Frank MacDermott, another independent Deputy and, like Mr. Dillon, a member of the little agricultural group of Nationalists who agreed to act as a party mainly supporting Mr. de Valera.

Mr. MacDermott introduced an amendment declining to give second reading to the bill "pending definite declaration of policy by the Government on the subject of remaining in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Before the debate, in answer to a question, Mr. de Valera declared the Free State would be represented at the Imperial Conference at Ottawa in July. Several criticisms were directed at him on this account.

What sort of reception did he think he would get from other members of the Commonwealth when he had just committed a breach of good faith over the treaty by abolishing the oath without reference to other signatories, he was asked.

Another Deputy wanted to know if he seriously imagined he would get exactly the same terms as "Britain's loyal friends" when he had just announced that "the moment the people are ready to stand for an independent republic we are ready to lead them."

SENATE MAKES INCOME TAXES ABOUT DOUBLE

House Adds to Salary Cut Exemptions to Cut Off $29,000,000 Savings

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28 — The Senate Finance Committee voted a big increase in next year's income taxes, and made such rapid progress in other phases of the pending revenue bill today that it will probably be ready to go to the Senate for final consideration next week.

The committee today took up the excise provisions of the House bill, struck coke from the list of articles on which taxes had previously been provided; similarly removed soaps, dentrifices, toothpaste and similar articles from the tax bracket on toilet articles, with an estimated loss of $8,000,000 in revenue; and also in the jewelry bracket exempted flat table wear from the proposed tax, including both sterling silver and plate goods.

The committee had also previously voted to retain coal, oil and copper tariffs in the measure, on the theory that such import imposts are "excises." The present committee action is not binding on the Senate, which must revise the bill, when the measure is reported out.

Rushed Along to Report

The committee's burst of speed carried the committee's work so near completion that there is even possibility of a report tomorrow. The major unsettled issue relates to the House proposal for a tax of ¼ of one per cent on stock transfers.

A move made yesterday by Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, to cut down the high inheritance rates voted by the House and protested by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, was overwhelmingly defeated.

The new income taxes and surtaxes, as introduced by Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, and accepted by the committee work out as follows:

Increase in normal income taxes to 3 per cent on the first $4000 income; 6 per cent on the next $4000 and 9 per cent above $8000. Present rates are 1½, 3 and 5 per cent, respectively. The House voted rates of 2, 4 and 7 per cent respectively.

New brackets were added to the graduated surtax schedule to provide for a maximum of 45 per cent on incomes in excess of $1,000,000. The House had voted a maximum of 40 per cent on incomes over $100,000. The present maximum is 20 per cent.

Normal Tax Up

As the income and surtax provisions of the original House bill have thus far been rewritten for presentation to the Senate by the Senate Finance Committee, the normal income tax rates have been increased all down the line, and the surtax rates similarly raised to a maximum of 45 per cent, as against the 40 per cent House maximum.

The revenue increase in the normal income tax over the House bill is set at $29,000,000. The revenue increase from the surtax is placed at $4,000,000.

The Finance Committee raised the House 13½ per cent proposed corporation tax to 14 per cent. On the other hand, it struck out the House provision applying normal tax rates to stock dividends whereby $89,000,000 had been anticipated in revenue. To replace the loss of revenue in this item, the committee proposed a 2-cent tax on checks of $5 or over.

Other important changes were an increase on domestic life insurance companies from the House 13½ per cent rate to 14 per cent; a reduction in the rate on lubricating oil from 4 to 2 cents, and elimination of the exemption of veterans' pensions from income tax, while also subjecting federal judges and presidents to future income taxes.

WORKERS' CONGRESS TO MEET

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 28 (By U. P.)—The Senate yesterday approved an appropriation of 30,000 pesos ($3600 at par) to help finance the Latin-American Workers' Congress opening here May 1.

BELGIUM KEEPS DRASTIC LIQUOR CONTROL LAWS

Chamber Defeats Attempt to Restore Freedom in Alcohol Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BRUSSELS, April 28—By 91 votes to 70 the Belgian Chamber yesterday rejected the bill providing for loosening the stringent liquor control regulations operative in Belgium since the armistice which ended the World War.

The revision proposal aimed at reestablishing full freedom of alcohol sales. It was sponsored by the Belgian National Federation of Inn and Hotel Keepers, a powerful group which in a country of only 8,000,000 inhabitants controls 105,000 hotels, restaurants and cafés—the latter term describing on the European continent houses of refreshment where drinks of all kinds are obtainable.

The 1918 law deprived these establishments of the right to sell on their premises any alcoholic drinks except beer and wine. The sale of other alcoholic beverages is authorized in special shops, but retailing is strictly prohibited. Nobody may purchase less than two liters—a little less than two quarts—of alcohol at a time. Coupled with prohibitive taxation this regulation has been quite effective in placing liquor out of the reach of the wider masses of the population.

Despite a carefully organized propaganda campaign and the enormous electoral influence of the federation, its onslaught upon the Belgian alcohol controlling legislation was doomed in advance.

The special commission of the Chamber appointed to report upon the matter not only declared itself in favor of the maintenance of the present system, but suggested a reinforcement of penal measures against the lawbreakers in adding imprisonment to the existing system of fines.

A determined stand against the measure was taken by the Belgian Socialist Party, led by M. Emile Vandervelde. Countless petitions addressed to the Parliament by women from all parts of the country whose protests against revision had the support of M. Janson, former Minister of Justice, also contributed greatly to the defeat of the "revisionists" and the maintenance of an effective alcohol control in Belgium.

Hartford Allots Garden Plots For Its Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Land on which the unemployed may grow their own vegetables will be furnished, plowed and fertilized by the city of Hartford, it has been announced, and persons planting these community gardens may have the coöperation and advice of experts of the Connecticut Agricultural College Extension Service.

With the cordial approval of Mayor William J. Rankin, a plan whereby available city land and land which may be donated to the city by property owners will be divided into garden plots 50 by 100 feet in size. The work is being started under the supervision of Mr. George H. Hollister, superintendent of the Hartford Park Department. The work of preparing the grounds will be performed by unemployed men. The necessary seeds and fertilizer will be paid for by the Hartford Welfare Board.

The 25 acres which have been made available for the gardens include land in the South Meadows owned by the Hartford Electric Light Company. Incidentally, it is expected that the adoption of the project as an emergency measure will result in a decided drop in the grocery expenditures of the Hartford Welfare Board, and that the board's expenditures for seeds and fertilizer will be more than compensated by this saving.

Webb Picked Again By Farmer-Labor

OMAHA, Neb., April 28 (AP)—For the second straight campaign, Mr. Frank Elbridge Webb of San Francisco will carry the presidential banner of the Farmer-Labor Party. His running mate this year will be Mayor Jacob S. Coxey of Massillon, Ohio. Mr. Webb headed the party ticket in 1928.

Others proposed for the nomination were Mayor Coxey and Thomas Mooney, labor leader, now serving a prison sentence in California on a bombing charge.

The convention adopted a national platform blaming the gold standard for present economic conditions and calling for the placing of the banking and currency system in the hands of the federal, state and local governments instead of under private ownership. A guaranteed profit to farmers, unemployment insurance, abolishment of the Federal Farm Board and issuance of enough legal tender to pay the veterans' bonus in full were other favored points in the platform.

Canadian Government Upheld in Budget Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 28—The budget debate closed yesterday with two divisions.

The Government was supported in its policies by a majority of 36 and a want of confidence motion of the Liberals was defeated by a vote of 66 to 114.

Greece Limits Size Of Papers to Save

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

A LAW limiting the size of newspapers and prohibiting the donation of free gifts to subscribers is in effect here.

This new measure was passed partly as an additional means of reducing the export of currency to pay for the imported newsprint paper, and partly to restrict competition which was believed unfair to smaller newspaper companies. Newsprint paper is imported into Greece duty free. Within a few years imports have been quintupled, largely because the papers gradually increased their size in an effort to attract more readers.

Furthermore, although the great dailies have legally fixed prices of one drachma, about 1 1/3 cents, some of the stronger papers had begun to give books and other gifts to readers.

Hoover's Plea For State Aid Blows Off Lid

Democratic Governors Declare States Doing Their Part Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 28—The lid of "no partisanship" and "no controversy" that has been clamped down on the twenty-fourth annual Conference of Governors flew off at the closing session following President Hoover's plea for reduction of governmental expenditures and more equitable distribution of taxation.

Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland took immediate exception to a portion of the President's speech when the Chief Executive had left the hall, while Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut departed from an assigned topic, "Reduction in the Expenditures of Government," to give his views on prohibition, the tariff, federal relief efforts and a variety of controversial subjects. Republican governors made no attempt to prolong debate by answering contentions of the two wet Democrats.

Gov. William G. Conley of West Virginia, introducing President Hoover, brought applause when he said of the President that "during his public career he has been equal to every occasion and has shown himself great in every emergency."

Ritchie Defends Maryland

Governor Ritchie criticized Mr. Hoover for speaking "as if all the states had disregarded the vital question of maintaining financial integrity and of equitable distribution of taxes."

"I cannot speak for other states, but I ask the privilege of leaving Maryland out of that classification," Gov. Ritchie declared. "There is no financial trouble in Maryland. We don't have to establish our financial integrity or credit."

The Maryland Governor told how his state has maintained integrity by vesting the responsibility for a balanced budget in the Governor. In making up the last budget, he said, expenses were cut to the lowest possible level and increases in taxes were not provided for. At the close of last fiscal year, Maryland had a balanced budget of $38,000,000 and an unencumbered surplus of $3,600,000 as a "nest-egg," he said. He stressed the willingness with which department heads made reductions when requested.

Governor Cross attacked national prohibition and the present tariff policy. His views were backed by Governor Ritchie, who advocated an international tariff conference and a return of liquor to aid the economic situation. Governor Cross termed the 1929 tariff a "declaration of economic war." He said that the Government's tariff policy "will mean long years of masses of unemployed whom we must take care of."

Congressional effort for economic relief has been necessary but has not reached the source, he said.

Choose California for 1933

The governors chose California as their 1933 meeting place. They elected Gov. Harry H. Woodring of Kansas to the executive board to succeed Gov. Henry S. Caulfield of Missouri, and Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont, to succeed Gov. Harry G. Leslie of Indiana, as treasurer.

Addressing a huge and enthusiastic audience in the Mosque Auditorium at the official George Washington Bicentennial celebration last night, Governor Roosevelt eschewed politics and paid tribute to Washington's statesmanship, which he said was based on knowledge and facts rather than theory and prejudice.

The governors left Richmond by motor today for Washington, where they will be guests at dinner tonight of President and Mrs. Hoover. En route, stop was made at Fredericksburg to visit the law office of James Monroe, and the homes of Mary Washington and Betty Washington Lewis, and also at Mount Vernon and Alexandria.

NICARAGUAN AREAS IN 'STATE OF WAR'

MANAGUA, Nic., April 28 (AP)—The Nicaraguan Congress today declared a state of war in the Department of Esteli and in the areas about the most important towns of Northern Leon and Chinandega departments. A state of siege was declared also in the eastern coast departments and the northern area departments.

The congressional decree was a result of renewed activities by insurgents in recent weeks.

TARIFF WALL BUILT UP IN SENATE BILL

Europe and Latin America Voice Protests Heard at Washington

SHIFTING OF PLANTS CUTS EMPLOYMENT

Effect of Smoot-Hawley Bill Seen in Sharp Decline in World Commerce

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28—The American tariff wall will be raised a few feet higher if provisions for new revenue now pending in the Senate Finance Committee are enacted.

International significance is attached to the matter because of the similarity of the protests now heard abroad against the proposed Senate imposts on oil, coal and copper, to the unavailing foreign protests originally directed against the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill.

This measure threw up the highest tariff wall around the United States in history. In the years since its passage in 1929 it has been followed by the erection of an extraordinary number of tariff walls of varying heights abroad, nearly all affecting United States exports.

Some of these walls have, in recent months, been made even more difficult by barbed-wire quota systems, sharp import licensing arrangements, and exchange control. Many observers declare these restrictions are retaliatory tariffs provoked by the original American law.

While this claim is denied by high-tariff sponsors of the Smoot-Hawley bill, the prospect of a new series of heavy American tariffs, and of foreign protests they have already elicited, is causing concern in Washington, where the matter is viewed in the light of the extraordinary recent "flight" of American branch factories abroad and of diminishing import and export trade figures all over the world.

Oil Tariff for Revenue

The tariff on oil was injected into the House budget-balancing revenue bill ostensibly as a revenue-raising measure. In point of fact it is a plain tariff, imposing a tax of $1 a barrel on imported oil. It was sponsored by Democrats, contrary to the party's low tariff policy, and it has been upheld in the Senate Finance Committee's revision of the bill by the support of Demcorats such as Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma and Senator Elmer Thomas of the same State.

A tariff on copper has also been approved in the Finance Committee and a tariff of $2 a ton on imported coal. A bitter Democratic internal quarrel has already broken out over these tariffs, and the passage of the whole revenue bill is possibly threatened.

But chief interest here is concerned with the international field. Fresh protests against the high tariff policy of the United States have appeared in foreign newspapers, particularly in those of Latin America.

The Ambassadors of Chile and Peru have already filed protests against the proposed copper tariff, and the Minister from Venezuela has filed a similar brief against the proposed oil tariff. A recent typical editorial comment in El Commercio, in Lima, Peru, contrasts professions of regard in the United States for the "Pan America spirit" to the new high tariff duties.

Less Work for Americans

Since the Smoot-Hawley tariff has been passed, it was recalled, America's two best customers and many other nations have erected counter tariffs. In the case of Canada, the action was apparently directly retaliatory; as to England, when it departed from its traditional free-trade policy, the cause is believed to have been more deep rooted, but the immediate effects on United States exports are unquestioned, as indicated by further departure of American branch factories abroad.

These branch factories are established in foreign countries by American firms, which thereby escape the local tariff barriers. Instead of manufacturing automobiles in Detroit, for example, using American workmen and American material, the machinery is sent into Canada, Spain or Brazil and local industries are there established. At the end of 1929 there were about 1236 branch plants abroad. Since then at least 100 more branches have been established in Canada under the influence of new high Canadian tariffs.

A report from the majority of the House Ways and Means Committee, Jan. 7, 1932, summarized the matter:

"By reason of these retaliatory (foreign) tariffs American manufacturers, taking a few key men with them, have moved their plants to foreign countries, with the result that thousands of American employees are thrown out of employment and their places are taken by the foreign workingmen who are now engaged in manufacturing those articles which formerly were made in the United States by the American workingman."

NORTHWESTERN CUTS BUDGET

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Trustees of Northwestern University yesterday adopted a budget of $4,401,482.22 for the school year of 1932-33. This was $257,381.81 less than that of the present year. Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president, said the budget cut was made without reducing salaries

'GAS' IS VIEWED AS FIRST CRIME INCREASE CAUSE

Massachusetts Prison Head Declares Dry Law Not Responsible

Gasoline, not alcohol, is responsible for what appears in many states to be an increase in crime, according to Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction. In fact, he says, without the automobile there probably would be not only a return to the "normal" level, but a drop considerably below this figure.

As for Massachusetts, he continues, there actually has been a decrease in crime here during the past 20 years, which has been noted before, so it would be impossible to blame any "increase" on prohibition, as radical opponents of the law would do.

Neither has prohibition made more men criminally inclined, as many wets claim, Dr. Stearns holds. It must be remembered, he points out, that before prohibition arrests for drunkenness did not represent by a long way the amount of drunkeness. Then, he explains, they were arrested only if they were causing a serious disturbance or committing a crime. Now, he adds, every drunk is arrested.

A fair analysis of this situation, he continues, would show that prohibition, although it perhaps has not proved an efficient remedy for all ills connected with the liquor traffic, it has brought about a tremendous decrease in the number of inebriates, and has brought improved conditions to thousands of homes.

Dr. Stearns, who also is dean of the Tufts Medical School, and a student of penology and psychiatry, sees many encouraging signs in present conditions, but condemns the press generally for placing unwarranted and misleading emphasis on scattered criminal activities. Concentration of stories of crimes from all parts of the country, on one page, and giving undue space and prominence to those of little importance, results, he says, in an impression of conditions far worse than actually is the case. Less of this sensational publicity, he said, undoubtedly would serve to retard public hysteria and clear the field for more effective enforcement.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Balliol Educator Tells of Value Of Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., April 28—That American students are better informed than British students but not as competent to use the information they have as the latter, was the belief expressed by Prof. Maurice Roy Ridley of Balliol College, Oxford University, in an address before the Conference of Junior and Senior High School Principals, who have been meeting at the State Teachers College here.

Last night, Professor Ridley told of the aims and organization of English schools and today he spoke on their subjects and methods of teaching. He said that American students are better informed because of the wider range of subjects which the schools offer. English schools, he pointed out, specialize, and he criticized the free elective system of selecting subjects and the increasing emphasis which is being laid on the coördination of courses.

The educator urged that more scholarships be offered in American schools, declaring that there is applied to the able English boy throughout his educational career a strong incentive to work to the limit of his capacity for scholarships. There is a strong competition for scholarships in all schools, he went on, and the boy knows that he can save his parents' pockets if he can secure one.

Professor Ridley said that he did not believe in "overforcing" the able boy, which has been the tendency in some English schools. He felt, however, that a weak point in American schools was letting the student just "get by" or "hitting on two cylinders out of six." The result of this, he continued, is that a number of boys of first-rate intellectual potentiality arrive at college having never discovered what it means to study.

The closing sessions were under the chairmanship of Mr. Wade L. Grindle, principal, Winchester High School.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not so cold tonight; gentle westerly winds becoming variable Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by light rain or snow late tonight and Friday; cooler Friday.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds, possibly strong at times, over south portion; partly overcast weather tonight; increasing cloudiness Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	50	62	Montreal	34	40
Bismarck	40	46	Nantucket	40	46
Boston	40	50	New Orleans	66	76
Buffalo	38	42	New York	44	52
Calgary	28		Norfolk, Va.	50	60
Charleston	58	74	North Platte	42	42
Chicago	44	60	Philadelphia	50	50
Cincinnati	46	58	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	70
Denver	32	42	Pittsburgh	42	50
Eastport, Me.	30	42	Portland, Me.	38	44
Hatteras	58	66	Raleigh	48	52
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	48	58
7p.m.April 27	70		St. Paul	42	58
Helena, Mont.	38	48	Salt Lake City	36	44
Huron, S. D.	44	52	San Francisco	52	60
Jacksonville	66	82	Seattle	46	56
Kansas City	48	56	Tampa	70	88
Key West	80	84	Washington	50	52
Los Angeles	52	62	Wichita, Kan.	48	60
Memphis	48	60	Williston, N.D.	38	42
Miami, Fla.	76	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 28. B—Maximum April 27.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Thursday 7:09 p. m., Friday 7:26 a. m.

Height of tides 8 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:09 p. m.

Amusements

BOSTON

REPERTORY THEA.—APRIL 30

SAT. MORN. at 10:15 SAT. AFT. at 2:15

"HEIDI"

Benefit Young Artist Fund, Mass. Fed. of Music Clubs. Tickets $2.00—$1.50—$1.00—75c

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WATERING THE CIRCUS ELEPHANT

One of the 50 Specimens to Be Seen With the Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Show Coming to the Boston Garden Next Week.

Circus Is Coming To Boston Garden

Circus days for Boston are near and agents are making final arrangements for the appearance of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey circus at the Boston Garden for one week beginning Monday night, May 2.

The Boston engagement will precede a tour which will take the circus across the continent and in many parts of the South. Performances on this trek will be under the traditional canvas.

As usual, the show is the "biggest and best ever," with a "thousand new and amazing features," hundreds of foreign stars and acts, with the "mightiest menagerie." The announcements say that the clowns are more plentiful, noisier and funnier than ever. The mechanical Buck Baker, who designs new uses for automobiles, this year adds a locomotive that turns over. Yes, there is the fire with miniature fire engines and a fire department that is most inefficient.

Performances will be staged afternoon and evening throughout the week after the opening night.

North End Blotter Shows No Arrests

Boston's North End, which used to be known as one of the worst centers of crime in the city, is now a district where law and order reigns.

Latest proof of this comes from the police blotter of the Hanover Street Division, where the 24-hour sheet from Tuesday to Wednesday night showed not a single arrest, quite in contrast with the blotter of two years ago, when it was not uncommon to arrest 30 or 40 individuals in that period of time.

It was nearly five hours after the 24-hour record before a police officer made an arrest, according to a report of the desk clerk, who said he believed this to be the longest time in which no arrests were made in the history of the station.

ENGLISH ENGINEERS HONOR HARTFORD MAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28—Mr. Caleb M. Saville, manager and chief engineer of the water bureau of the Metropolitan District Commission of Hartford, Conn., has received notification from London that he has been honored with the president's premium of the Institute of Water Engineers of England, an international organization of engineers, of which he is a member.

The award of £10 was voted by the institute for a paper on "Modern Dam Construction" which Mr. Saville prepared for a meeting of the organization held last summer at Harrowgate, England, and which received high praise from English engineering journals. The premium will be presented by proxy to Mr. Saville at a meeting in Sheffield, England, on May 18.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Salem Andrew Hart, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marlboro, in First Unitarian Church, Hudson, 8.

Swedish Charitable Society: Showing of Swedish talking comedy, "Tired Theodore," benefit Swedish Old People's Home in Newton, Repertory Theater, Huntington Avenue, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Board of Trade, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Parents' Club, talk, "Your Boy and His School," by Mr. Roy W. Hill, Room 100, 7:45.

Salon of Allied Arts: Meeting, talk on "Philology," by M. José A. Bartlé, home of Mme. Mae Shepard-Hayward, 57 Pleasant Street, Brookline, 8:15.

Ford Hall Forum: Presentation of play, "Merchants of Glory," by Forum Players, The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30, through April 30.

Performance of "T. N. T.," benefit Newton unemployed, Newton High School Auditorium, Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8:15, through Friday.

Harvard University: Open night, Harvard College Observatory, auspices Bond Astronomical Club, lecture, "How the Stars Vary in Light," by Dr. L. V. Robinson, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Glimpses of the Connecticut Valley," by Miss Lottie S. Corbin, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, illustrated talk, "The Seeing Eye," by Mrs. Dorothy H. Eustis of "Seeing Eye" School, Nashville, Tenn.; clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Jordan Hall: Gilbert and Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore," presented by Boston University undergraduates and "Trial by Jury," with alumni cast, 8:15.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Opera House—"The Desert Song," 8:20.
Hollis Street—"A Church Mouse," 8:15.
Copley—"Silent Answer," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Zwei Menschen," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Bird Homes," 11:30; meetings: Stamp Club, 3; Book Trails Club, 4; Indian Pow Wow Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

New England Hotel Men's Exposition: Exhibits, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.; demonstration, 2:30 to 5; food service by New England Women's Relief Association, 11:30 to 2 and 5:30 to 8; Copley-Plaza Hotel, through Saturday.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. French Textile Ornament; Paintings by contemporary Canadian artists; Daumier Lithographs. Paintings by Shohaku.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England gardens and doorways, by Abbott F. Graves.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Helen Wills. Portraits and still life by Maurice Compris. Through May 4.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Copley Society, 396 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Marion Boyd Allen. Through May 7.

Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street—Student work no exhibition. Through May 7. Afternoons only.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors and etchings by George C. Wales. Through May 7.

Boston Public Library, Children's Room, Copley Square—Exhibition of "Be Kind to Animals Week" posters by pupils of Massachusetts School of Art. Through May 1.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Oils, illuminations, decorations in tempera by pupils of the School of Fine Arts.

Doll and Richards Gallery, 138 Newbury Street—Old Moorish costumes and jewelry, rugs, embroideries. Through May 30.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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Evenings, 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

BOSTON

MOTOR INSPECTION LIMIT ENDS MAY 1

Every effort will be made by the Registry of Motor Vehicles to stop all cars not displaying the official spring inspection tag in Massachusetts after May 1, the closing day of the inspection period. Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar, has ordered his full force of inspectors to be ready to go out on the road next Monday to report delinquents.

All motorcar owners unable to show the green tags of inspection along with the certificates of inspection will have their driving privileges suspended, the Registrar warned. In cases where the car is operated by someone other than the owner, a hearing will be given to the owner relative to the revocation of his registration.

HARVARD FACULTY NAMED

Harvard announces the appointment of three new faculty members to take effect next September. Mr. Jacob P. Den Hartog, chief of the dynamics section of the research laboratory of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, will become assistant professor of applied mechanics; Mr. Henry M. Hart Jr. will become assistant professor of legal history in the law school; and Mr. Wassily Leontief, since 1931 a research associate with the National Bureau of Economic Research, will instruct in economics.

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New York Banker Finds Bright Signs

The United States finds itself today at crossroads, both of which lead to better conditions, Mr. Henry R. Kinsey, president of the Savings Bank Association of New York State, told the Massachusetts Savings Bank Officers Club last night. The returning of money to banks, the reduction of commercial bank failures to the lowest number in years and an observable increase in business stability following the initiation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are among the signs of improvement cited by Mr. Kinsey.

"The mutual savings banks are in as sound a condition—or even sounder—than at any time in their century and more of operation," he said. "No other type of institution included in our banking organization has passed through recent events with so few difficulties."

Asserting that the savings banks assured first of all security to investors, he added that the investment of money in any form of property will seldom yield a safe return that exceeds the savings banks' rate of interest.

Saugus Bridge Bill Advances

Another step was taken toward construction of a $1,315,000 bridge over the Saugus River at Point of Pines, yesterday, when the Massachusetts House of Representatives passed the proposed legislation to be engrossed. Under the terms of the bill, the operation of the drawbridge, which will form a part of the construction, will be assessed 40 per cent on Lynn, 40 per cent on Saugus, and 20 per cent on Revere.

The House rejected a bill authorizing the State Department of Public Works to acquire a portion of the Eastern Point Road at Gloucester and referred to the next annual session the petition asking for an investigation of the proposed plan of state assistance to war veterans in purchasing homes and farms.

Further regulation of taxicabs was urged before the Legislative Committee on Cities. Immediate action to permit the City of Lowell to borrow funds was demanded at a Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance hearing. Lowell's financial situation was declared serious.

MULTIPLE STAGE SETTING IS SHOWN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28 (AP)—An advance in the use of the multiple stage setting, so that action could be shown in six rooms at once, was demonstrated last night in a Yale University theater production. The stage was divided into two levels, with three scenes arranged on each. The device was arranged primarily to hasten scene shifting, for the portions of the set not in use remained in darkness.

It also permitted natural progress of the play from one room to another and at times when action was indicated in more than one place, as many rooms as necessary were lighted. In the three acts, 22 scenes were shown without lowering the curtain.

COMPOSERS GET FAIR JOB

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Two American composers, Mr. John Alden Carpenter of Chicago and Mr. Howard Hanson of Rochester, N. Y., have been commissioned by officials of Chicago's 1933 Century of Progress to prepare special works for presentation at the World's Fair.

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CANADIANS PLAN RADIO RESEARCH DURING ECLIPSE

National Research Council Assists in Programs of Universities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Radio is one of the most timely subjects under study at the National Research Council Laboratories of Canada. Many of the experiments aimed at improving radiocasting and reception and solving the remaining problems of sound transmission are directed by Lieut.-Col. W. A. Steel.

Observations of the utmost significance will be made during the eclipse of the sun, which will be observed in the Province of Quebec on Aug. 31, 1932. The University of Toronto and McGill University, Montreal, have asked the Research Council to coördinate the radio plans, and to this end a subcommittee has been appointed.

Equipment for these observations is already available at the laboratories at Ottawa, and is being tested in preparation for removal to points in the eclipse area, the western end of which extends to within a few miles of Montreal. There will not be another eclipse to be seen from easily accessible areas in Canada until Feb. 25, 1979. The importance of these radio researches is apparent.

A summary of the Research Council's work last year shows more than 100 assisted researches in progress in 10 Canadian universities, and 15 government or industrial laboratories. Nearly 300 students had completed their post-graduate training under the scholarship program. At the end of the year the total staff of the council numbered 112, and the professional staff 50.

Great progress has been made in the accumulation of a large research library in the new building, providing accommodation for 300,000 volumes.

The purposes of the council are to conduct research to promote the use of the natural resources of Canada and to improve the technical processes in use in its industries; to assist and direct similar researches carried on in other laboratories, either industrial or at Canadian universities; to stimulate interest in research and develop a body of trained technicians and scientists by means of scholarships.

In addition, the council has the important function of determining standards and methods of measurement, standardizing scientific and technical apparatus for the Government service, and private industries, and determining standards of quality of all materials used in construction of public works.

WORK-FINDING DRIVE PICKS UP 1386 JOBS

House to house canvassers in the Boston Job Finding Campaign are locating jobs in increasing volume and are turning the requests into the neighborhood work centers located in the various wards of the city, it was announced today. Work reported to the wards up to noon today totaled 1396 odd jobs estimated to take 80,472 hours of labor.

Contract work and work from outside sources credited to the efforts of the campaign aggregate in value $581,882, reported through the wards. A total of 966 people have been sent to temporary jobs and 260 to permanent jobs.

Canadian Power 15 Per Cent Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The annual stock-taking of Canada's power resources shows that recorded water power will permit of turbine installations totaling 43,700,000 horsepower. Of this amount the data shows that to date the actual installation in water wheels and turbines totals 6,666,337 horsepower.

Canada has proceeded on the development of its water powers to the extent of approximately 15½ per cent of recorded resources. The inclusion of other rapids and falls of undetermined power capacity may be expected to raise the power potentialities of the Dominion as further information becomes available.

Business conditions in 1931 led to a smaller demand for power. This reduction has little effect upon the program of hydroelectric construction which was maintained without interruption. Construction has afforded much employment. It is conservatively estimated that installations actually completed during 1931 resulted in an expenditure for generation, transmission, and distribution of new power of not less than $110,000,000, while an additional $280,000,000 will be required to complete plants under construction.

BAKER TO SPEAK

YONKERS, N. Y., April 28 (AP)—Sarah Lawrence College announced today that Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, will deliver the commencement address at the college on June 19. His daughter, Margaret, will be graduated.

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HARTFORD, CONN.

Ely Gives Railway Queries to Council

A new set of questions to be submitted to the Massachusetts Supreme Court for rulings in connection with the proposed payment of $363,000 for the franchise and right of way of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company between Framingham and Boston, was submitted to the Executive Council yesterday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely

The Governor's questions supplement those drawn up for court consideration by the Lieutenant-Governor. Both sets of queries are designed to obtain information as to the rights of the council in acting upon a warrant calling for the expenditure of so large a sum of money for a right of way which is considered by some as of little commercial value to the trolley company.

It is learned, however, that the Worcester trolley line is seeking to realize a substantial return on funds it expended in developing the road and in widening the present highway which will form the foundation for a new turnpike. Another alleged motive is to help pay for land damages which otherwise would have to be paid for by the State to push through its new project.

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SOCIETIES PLAN TO CONCENTRATE ON HOUSING IDEA

Town Planning Set Aside as Feature of Next Conference

The second annual state-wide conference on housing and town planning closed its one-day session yesterday at the Hotel Kenmore with a vote to eliminate the town-planning feature in the next conference and to devote activities strictly to housing. The next meeting will be held in Better Homes Week, 1933.

Following a joint luncheon with the New England Building Officials Conference, the sponsors of the housing conference, the Massachusetts Housing Association and the Massachusetts Civic League, convened at three round table meetings.

The round table on "Regional Planning, City Planning and Zoning; the Street System and Alleys," was led by Mr. Harry V. Lawrence, chairman of the Falmouth Planning Board. Mr. Benton MacKaye, vice-president of the Regional Planning Association of America, exhibited maps showing insulated highways, with no dwellings located on them, which he advocated in new regional planning to keep through-line highways out of towns and enable towns to become individual communities.

Mr. Arthur C. Comey, assistant professor, Harvard School of City Planning, led a round table on "Suburban Development and Control; Landscaping and Architecture," which included arguments for and against community playgrounds. The third round table on "Blighted Areas and Reconditioning" was conducted by Mr. S. Max Nelson, formerly head of the Union Settlement, New York City.

The conference closed with an address on "Getting Results—The Job of the Citizen," by Mr. Harry E. Sawtell, of the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, Inc., financed by the Boston Society of Architects and the Engineering Societies of Boston. He disclosed that the organization, formed last January, now employs more than 230 needy unemployed experts.

In the meantime, Better Homes Week in Massachusetts swung into the final days of its 1932 campaign. A feature of yesterday's activities was the visit of Dr. James Ford, executive director of Better Homes in America, and Mrs. James J. Storrow, Massachusetts chairman, to the exhibition apartments and houses remodeled and decorated by local committees. The tour was conducted by Mrs. Joseph B. Leonard, chairman of the Suffolk County committee.

Boston public schools and libraries have been active throughout the week in connection with better homes. Yesterday's programs were presented at the Girl's Trade School in the Fenway, the Washington Irving School in Roslindale and the West End Public Library.

This morning a program was presented at the Franklin School by the Household Science Department in which the work of the cooking classes and nutrition class was exhibited.

Tonight a get-together dinner and dance of all units in the Boston district will be held in the Hotel Victoria. Mrs. James J. Storrow, and Mr. Dewitt C. DeWolf, secretary to Gov. Joseph B. Ely, will be among the speakers.

Bankers' Group Backs Glass Bill

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 28 (AP)—The Glass banking bill, as a whole, yesterday was approved by the executive council of the American Bankers Association.

The council, however, in voting indorsement said that except for one feature there is no present need for the legislation. Six specified objections were also made.

The lone need, as the group sees it, is the federal liquidation corporation for closed banks. The bankers agreed with Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, that the Treasury should furnish the capital for the corporation and member banks should not be "further burdened" with subscriptions to it from capital funds.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS REJECT WAGE CUT

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., April 28 (AP)—A special convention of United Mine Workers, District N. 26, has rejected a proposal to accept wage cuts of 10 to 12½ per cent.

By a vote of 77 to 57, the convention declined Tuesday to accept a report of its policy committee. This report recommended acceptance of the reductions providing arrangements were made for workers affected by a proposed reallocation plan of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation. The plan involves the closing of four collieries.

MANUFACTURERS PUT STRESS ON U. S. SAVING

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 28—In a circular sent to many industrial organizations of this country, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association urged all officials, employees and stockholders for their own sakes to appeal to Congress for a drastic reduction in public expenditures.

"No substantial recovery in business can be expected until the cost of government is drastically reduced," the circular said. "The welfare of your company is at stake. A reduction of only 10 per cent in the general budget would make unnecessary the most objectionable and destructive of the new and additional federal taxes that are now proposed."

Powell Qualified To Lecture Upon Mrs. Eddy's Work

The Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell, clergyman, author and educator, who is to lecture on "Mary Baker Eddy, Educator," in Symphony Hall, Boston, May 3, is the only person outside the organization to have received access to the historical files and documents of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Although Dr. Powell is rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in New York City, he is almost as closely connected with educational as with religious activities. He has been active in the movement to have a secretary of education in the United States Cabinet.

For five years Dr. Powell was president of Hobart College, and in the capacity of vice-president of the Association of American College Presidents he has done much to promote international reciprocity in education. Even during the World War he carried on this work.

"Education isn't worth much if it doesn't prepare the individual for self support," says the author of "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait." "Moreover, a sane and hopeful frame of mind is almost as necessary for wage earning as is skill or knowledge. Therefore, the kind of education in perspective which Mary Baker Eddy promoted has a very definite connection with America's ability to rise from present conditions."

While the forthcoming lecture in Symphony Hall is to be given under the auspices of Mr. Crosby Gaige, nevertheless it is something in which Christian Scientists, no less than members of other denominations, should find interest. The auditorium seats nearly 3000 persons. The prices range from 50 cents to $2.

Roadside Stand Sign Is Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 28—Upward of 200 roadside stand and tea-room operators, meeting under the auspices of the extension department of New Hampshire University, adopted a uniform sign designed by Mr. Charles D. Howard, state chemist. It will be used by recreational areas, tearooms and roadside homes to assure patrons that they have been inspected and approved by state board of health inspectors.

These markers can be had from state officials by payment of a nominal fee. They are made of aluminum, with black border, with the word "Accredited" in raised letters and underneath the official seal of the State.

Papars read and topics discussed included "At the Road Side Market," by Mr. L. A. Doherty, extension economist; "Home Industries," by Mr. Frank A. Staples, executive secretary of the New Hampshire Arts and Crafts Commission; "An All-New England Recreational and Publicity Campaign," by Mr. R. C. Maddux, secretary of the recreational and playground committee of the New England Council, and "Past Season's Trend in Food Prices," by Miss Florence Hall, of the United States Agricultural Department at Washington.

STUDENTS STUDY WORK IN FACTORIES

Franklin Union students in the departments of chemistry and electricity today are visiting factories in East Walpole and Norwood to view the process of paper manufacture, construction of asphalt shingles and roof materials, as well as that of floor coverings.

The students have just completed a study of the paper manufacture. Dr. Norman A. Dubois, in charge of the departments of chemistry and pharmacy of the school, is conducting the inspection.

RUSSIAN FARMING TAKES BIG STRIDES

MOSCOW, April 28 (AP)—More tractors and other agricultural machines are in the fields of Russia than ever before and on April 20 the sown area was double that on the same date of last year.

The Government's figures showed 16,106,750 acres sown on that date as compared with 8,297,500 at the same time in 1931. This year's planting program calls for cultivation of 225,975,000 acres as compared with last year's 243,712,500.

RADIO FOR MEXICAN "COPS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Following satisfactory tests over a period of several weeks, the installation of short-wave radio receivers in automobiles of Mexico City's crack police department has been ordered.

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The Christian Science Monitor

GIRL SCOUTS PACKING FOOD BASKETS

Helping Hand in Community Means New York Girl Scouting

School 'Breakfast Nook' Carried On for Needy Students—Grocers Coöperate—Western Scouts Scatter Seeds on Hikes

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By MARY ALDEN HOPKINS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Girl Scout community program is composed of varying activities. Troops replenish bird feeding stations, preserve wild flowers and further reforestation. A troop in the West takes along tree seeds on its hikes and scatters them in parks and canyons.

Girl Scouts are regular helpers at day nurseries where they teach games and handicrafts and relieve busy mothers by escorting the children to and from the establishments. Scrapbooks are made for children in hospitals, trees trimmed at Christmas time and parties and automobile rides arranged.

A group often adopts a "troop grandmother," who is usually an elderly lady living in an institution. She is remembered on holidays and her days generally are made brighter and happier.

In Red Cross drives Girl Scouts assist by sealing and stamping envelopes. In community fund campaigns they do their bit by making and delivering collection boxes. When women's clubs convene in cities, Girl Scouts often serve as guides and in local safety campaigns they guide young children across the street, especially at twilight.

Working in close coöperation with existing welfare agencies, Girl Scouts have been particularly active during the past year in emergency relief work. They have gathered and presented perishable foods and collected and mended many garments.

Thrift Shop

One troop organized a thrift shop and located it in a tenement district where earnings of many workers had been cut off. In order to keep their shop well stocked with low-priced garments, this Girl Scout troop hung thrift bags in the attics or closets of 700 homes. These bags served as constant reminders and were such convenient receptacles for clothing and household articles no longer needed by their owners that the shop received a steady supply of goods.

Thrifty mothers were able to outfit whole families for small sums, which permitted their occasional earnings to go toward fuel and food. In turn this relieved the heavy demand on welfare organizations. The project was not only a community service, but profits from the shop provided funds for a camping program and made possible vacations in fresh country air for many Girl Scouts.

A Girl Scout troop in a New England school evolved an unusual relief idea from a chance remark made in the school. One morning a teacher asked a small boy in her class who was always listless if he had had his breakfast. His answer was, "It isn't my turn till tomorrow." Investigation showed that there were more than 50 underfed children in the school whose families were in distress.

The Girl Scout troop decided to operate a "breakfast nook" in the school. Near-by Girl and Boy Scout troops volunteered to help and the plan was under way. Neighboring grocers contributed cereal, cocoa and sugar.

Breakfast Nook at Work

A local dairy gave a reduction of 50 per cent on milk, table accessories were heavily discounted by another store and a light company provided stoves. The school principal offered an unused classroom and the teachers volunteered to pay the milk bill.

The Girl and Boy Scout workers were divided into groups and a progressive, varied schedule worked out so that the boy or girl who served as chief cook the first day, did not work again until seven days later, and then in a different rôle. By being on duty only every seventh day no one wearied of the task.

Each morning, activities were started at 7:10 and a breakfast of cereal and hot chocolate was served at 8:20. When the children had finished their meal they carried their dishes to the work table and scraped, rinsed and stacked them. Breakfasters were on time for school at 8:45 and workers ready for their first period class at 9:00. During recess the day's cooks put on more cereal for the next day and the "K. P.'s" or kitchen police, washed dishes.

The whole project was emphasized as an attempt to bring the undernourished to normal, rather than one to aid poor families. Each child gained in school work. The Scout workers were called upon to exercise tact, initiative, punctuality, reliability and unselfishness and in the process enjoyed a valuable character-building experience.

(This is one of a series of articles on Boy and Girl Scout and Girl Guide activities which appear in the Monitor on the first four Thursdays of each month. On May 5 the article will deal with European Girl Guides.)

Chicago Prepares Fight for Peace With Politicians

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28—Miss Jeannette Rankin, who as a Republican Representative from Montana was the first woman member of Congress, announced today, upon return from Chicago, completed plans for the political demonstration against war to be staged in that city during the Republican and Democratic conventions.

"The enthusiasm I have found among all groups in Chicago," Miss Rankin said, "and the responses we have received to mailed announcements of the plan, show very clearly that the peace movement has definitely made the turn into politics.

Peace headquarters will be opened at the Congress Hotel and at the Stadium. A committee of eight Chicago women will be in charge of local arrangements with special subcommittees for the anti-war parade, the radio programs, public speeches and other activities. Jane Addams, famous founder of Hull House and a recipient of the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize, will occupy a prominent rôle.

Hearings before the resolutions committees of both parties will present a general plank urging maintenance of peace be recognized as a fundamental policy with which all other policies must be brought into harmony. Individual organizations will then offer special planks covering the World Court, military training, and other specific measures calling for immediate action in which they have made thorough studies.

Heavy Sentences For Men Engaged In Armed Robbery

A speedy trial and long convictions were meted out to five men in Middlesex Superior Criminal Court yesterday for armed robbery on the highway.

The gang was convicted of robbing Mr. George M. Harrigan, president of the Lowell Trust Company, on August 27, 1931. They were arrested only a few months ago when detectives overheard them plotting another crime from their hideout in a South End rooming house.

James Walsh of Boston received the heaviest penalty, a sentence of not more than 30 years in state prison. Mr. Warren L. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex County, had moved that a sentence of life imprisonment be imposed on Walsh, who was convicted of other crimes. Judge Thomas J. Hammond presided.

The gang held up the Lowell Trust president by shooting bullets into his automobile tires as he was driving along a lonely stretch of the highway in Burlington. The gang stole $25,000 of the bank's funds which Mr. Harrigan was taking to Boston.

Mountaineers' $900 for $20,000 School Not Enough, but It Didn't Stop Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON, N. C.—When the people of the Nathan's Creek community, in this scenic mountain county of Ashe, realized they must have a new school building for the newly consolidated district embracing Nathan's Creek, Dog Creek, Huckleberry, Chestnut Hill and Rocky Creek, they learned that the sum total of the appropriation available was only $900.

The cost of the building, to consist of 11 rooms and an auditorium, would be $20,000, estimates showed. But this did not deter these sturdy mountaineers, and today the $20,000 building is a reality. The $900 appropriation, plus community spirit, was made to do the work.

The story of how it came about is told by Prof. A. B. Hurt, the principal. The entire credit, he says, is due those who banded together for coöperative effort. First, one citizen donated four acres of wooded land, and the people made up a voluntary fund for three additional acres. Then, the men of the community began clearing the land on which the new building was to be erected. Working in mud to their shoe tops, they prepared for and laid the foundations.

Other neighbors donated timber on condition that the community cut the trees. A sawmill was then donated and enough lumber, totaling 60,000 feet, was sawed and carted to the school grounds.

Mountain men, handy with tools, put up the framework and with what was left of the original $900, after the foundations were laid, enough bricks were secured for the walls.

To meet the incidental expenses of the new building, janitor work and fuel have been donated.

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TARDIEU ACTS WITH CAUTION TOWARD 'LEFT'

Election Campaign Run on Lines Permitting Later Coalition

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Although as in all French elections the numerous political groups and issues are somewhat confused, it has been obvious that the moderate parties, led by M. André Tardieu, have had no desire to antagonize the Radicals, and that they have cherished the hope of forming, when the smoke of battle has cleared away, a coalition with them. The Radicals have been reserved and divided, and will be guided by the results.

The general anticipation has been that the Left—that is to say, the Radicals and the Socialists—will gain at the expense of the Moderates and the Right. But opinions differ widely as to the nature and importance of these gains.

It is taken for granted that the real Right, which is Nationalist, will lose seats. It is assumed that the Center, to which M. Tardieu belongs, will consolidate its positions, and may possibly be a decisive factor in the new Chamber. But whether the Socialists will do better than the Radicals, or the Radicals better than the Socialists, is a matter of pure speculation.

Parties Practically Equal

The point, however, is important, for the two parties are practically equal, though hitherto the Radicals have been recognized as the predominant party. They have, whether in opposition as in 1931, or in power, as in 1924, worked together as allies, but this alliance was only possible because the Radicals looked upon themselves as the leaders.

Had they been compelled to follow the Socialists, the Radicals would have long hesitated. If therefore they were to become numerically inferior to the Socialists they would probably be more inclined to range themselves with the Center parties.

The Center groups lack homogeneity. They have no discipline. They went into the campaign without enthusiasm. They seemed to resign themselves to losses. The task of M. Tardieu in rallying them was therefore difficult. Everybody admitted his superb qualities as chief, but everybody was dubious about the quality of his troops.

Tardieu Displays Caution

While M. Tardieu could scarcely be otherwise than aggressive, he has nevertheless shown caution, and has obviously had little desire to oppose directly M. Edouard Herriot, the principal leader of the Radicals. What he wished was to effect an understanding by which the Center and the Radicals should be allowed to contest with each other during the elections, but should join their forces after the elections in a Ministry of Concentration.

Whether this concentration of Radicals and Moderates, which would be opposed to the Socialists, can be realized after the electoral strife, as it was for some years under M. Raymond Poincaré, clearly depends on the electoral results. If the Radicals could do without the Moderates they doubtless would, just as the Moderates would be inclined to do without the Radicals. The calculation is, however, that neither side can do without the other, and that there will be no overwhelming victory.

The situation is extremely complicated, and clean-cut results can hardly be expected. Even when the outcome of the elections is known, the Parliamentary position may be dubious, for there will probably be a hundred or so new deputies whose labels are indeterminate, and who will take some time to sort themselves out. The stand they will ultimately take will be largely influenced by the prevalent conception of which side is predominant.

Virginia Grants Use of Gasoline Funds for Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The 1932 Virginia General Assembly, the major work of which was in the direction of road and motor vehicle legislation, passed 33 bills relating to public education, and among these were two state-wide measures immediately connected with public school finances.

Outstanding among this school legislation, says Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction, was the bill authorizing boards of supervisors to transfer funds obtained from state gasoline taxes to school funds for use during the present school year; and the budget bill which increased the state appropriation for schools $900,000 for the next biennium.

Diversion of gasoline tax money was granted because schools in a number of counties are faced with shortened terms as a result of decreased tax collections. Boards of supervisors will have authority under the bill to transfer this money wherever it is necessary, so that all schools may be kept open for a full eight months' session.

The appropriation bill carries for the first year of the biennium an increase of $400,000 to the general school appropriation to be apportioned on a basis of school population. The money was taken from the general fund appropriation to the state highway department. In the second year of the biennium, the equalization fund will receive, under the appropriations bill, an increase of $500,000 over funds appropriated for the present biennium.

FURNITURE BUYERS MEET AT JAMESTOWN

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 28 (AP)—More than 200 buyers from 25 states gathered here for the annual spring furniture exposition held under the auspices of the Jamestown Furniture Market Association.

The exposition will continue for two weeks. The furniture on display has an estimated value of more than $1,000,000. Manufacturers from Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Ohio, and other states are represented by displays in addition to the Jamestown plants.

LIBERAL LEADER DEFENDS POLICY OF MacDONALD

Sir Herbert Samuel Takes Issue With Lloyd George on Deserting Party

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir Herbert Samuel, the most prominent of those Free Trade Liberals who are members of Mr. MacDonald's Government, has issued a statement defending the decision taken by himself and his colleagues to maintain their present political alignment for the time being.

This statement is a reply to a speech made on March 16 by Mr. David Lloyd George who is strongly of opinion that Liberals who are free traders ought to leave the National Government and join the Opposition. There are 35 such Liberal Members of Parliament in the present House of Commons.

Sir Herbert Samuel adduces reasons to show that neither now, nor at any earlier period, would the withdrawal from the National Government of himself and his colleagues have prevented the adoption by Parliament of the tariff of which Free Trade Liberals disapprove.

On the other hand, he argues, the situation both nationally and internationally is still far too critical to justify upsetting the Government for party reasons. For Liberal Ministers to leave the Government now for the mere purpose of acquiring greater freedom in attacking a tariff which they could not alter would be, he declared, "bad judgment and wrong motive."

He dismisses Mr. Lloyd George's condemnation of his policy with the remark, "Criticism is easy and derision cheap." He goes on to say that what Britain wants is politicians who will "work together constructively and lift it out of its difficulties. . . . Eloquence and wit are admirable qualities but a city cannot be lighted by skyrockets."

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WOMAN WRITER WINS MEDAL BY AID TO CHILDREN

Trend in Juvenile Books, Librarians Say, Is to Foreign Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 28—The Newbery medal for the most distinguished contribution to children's literature published in 1931 by the American Library Association's section for library work with children was awarded Wednesday to Mrs. Laura Adams Armer at the association's annual convention here. "Waterless Mountain," the story of a Navajo Indian boy of the present day, who learns the ancient secrets of his tribe in the sun-parched desert places of Arizona, won the award.

The award, which was founded in 1922 by Mr. Frederick G. Melcher of New York, is given in honor of John Newbery, English publisher of the eighteenth century, who was the first to appreciate the importance of books really written for children.

The recent trend in children's literature toward stories about foreign lands is giving boys and girls a sympathetic understanding of foreign peoples, it was pointed out to the same section in an address by Miss Marian A. Webb, supervisor of children's work in the Public Library at Fort Wayne, Ind. A survey conducted by the children's department there revealed that for the last five or six years the young folks have been "reading around the world in books."

The survey also showed that 85 per cent of Fort Wayne's children were reading library books, 90 per cent read the newspapers and 75 per cent the periodicals. "A magazine for younger children is probably needed," Miss Webb added.

Modern ways of living have given children's librarians the opportunity for more intensive work in their field than ever before, according to Miss Mary Frances Cox, head of the department for boys and girls of the Carnegie Library, at Atlanta, Ga.

"The home," she continued, "is the fundamental institution, the library the helping institution. And if we are to secure its coöperation in building up good reading habits, the librarian must be able to convince parents that such habits are important and that she can be of service to them in this effort."

Gratifying results from the efforts of the Peter Pan Players, a dramatic movement conducted among the children of Wichita, Kan., were described by Miss Vera Winifred Schott, head of the children's department of the Wichita City Library. Considered strictly from the viewpoint of the library, she explained that the chief value had been the stimulating of reading among children to a remarkable degree.

Crisis in Far East Over Soviet Plots

(Continued from Page 1)

zations have maintained a daily radio contact, forwarding reports to Khabarovsk.

Guerrillas early this morning destroyed a bridge on the Kirin-tunhua railway, 60 kilometers south of Kirin, disrupting the traffic. It is likewise reported that guerrillas captured the walled town of Tunghua, south of Hailing, occupying all the public buildings and taking Japanese residents prisoners.

Commenting on reports published in America that three Japanese brigades started a general offensive against 20,000 Manchurian rebels in the Sungari River region, the War Office spokesman said that the reports were entirely incorrect. The fact is that various small Japanese detachments have been operating during the past week in the Sungari region, also along the east branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, for the protection of the Japanese nationals.

Sino-Japanese Complete Truce Accord—Await Approval of League

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 28—The Japanese and Chinese have completed their draft truce agreement and the signatures await action by the League Assembly. A conference is expected to meet early next week and a final settlement is expected immediately after the meeting.

Prospects of early settlement have encouraged business, which notably revived during the past week. It is learned that the Japanese Minister, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, requested Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, to propose a compromise, which the Chinese accepted, indicating Japan's eagerness to liquidate the Shanghai conflict as soon as possible.

The compromise has met with the approval even of the Cantonese opposition, so that internal political reactions are now unlikely.

In 'The Miracle Man'

The Christian Science Monitor

MISS SYLVIA SIDNEY and MR. HOBART BOSWORTH in the new Sound Film Version of Mr. George M. Cohan's Play, Which Will Be Shown at the Paramount and Uptown Theaters, Beginning Tomorrow.

Square Is Cleaned By Philadelphians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 — A short time ago the unsightly condition of Independence Square was called to the attention of Philadelphians by some of the business men whose offices adjoin the property, and the suggestion was made that an association might be formed, whose object would be the guardianship of the square.

Stirred by the thought of what concerted action might accomplish, the Philadelphia Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, comprising the paint manufacturers of the city, has offered to donate all the paint necessary for painting the buildings on the square. The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, who years ago planted the elm trees in front of Independence Hall, have volunteered to take over the care of these trees, if the city cannot at present pay for that work.

And now the director of public works has ordered workmen from other parks to clear and seed the ground for grass, and the work is progressing.

Mexican Streets Bear Tongue-Twisting Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The perplexing frequency with which the names of the capital's streets and avenues are changed and the selection of names adopted have at last brought forth organized protest for the consideration of the board of councilors of the Federal District Government.

A petition, asking for a sympathetic method of naming the streets once and for all, and that names familiar to the public be employed was read before the board by the secretary, Señor Elias F. Hurtado. He cited as street names difficult for the Spanish tongue, and consequently having widely varying pronunciations, the following: Adrian Brouwer, Lago Neuchatel, and Lago Neagh.

MANITOBA'S PROFITS ON BEER DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Manitoba's profits from the sale of beer and liquor through the government liquor control commission declined $178,197 during the last fiscal year, according to the eighth annual report presented to the Legislature.

There was a considerable decrease in the gross liquor sales and in other sources of the Liquor Control Commission's income, such as beer parlor and brewery licenses and buying permits. The commission's total revenue was $7,184,234 during the fiscal year, compared with a total for the previous year of $8,362,122.

Hoovers Open Rapidan Camp for 'Real Outing'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28—It was announced at the White House today that the President and Mrs. Hoover will leave Washington Saturday morning for the President's summer camp at Rapidan.

Guests will accompany them. The trip will be the first outing the President has taken in seven months entirely for recreation.

PARIS HONORS BOSTON ART

A painting executed by Miss Cordelia Loring Brooks, recent graduate of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts School, has been accepted by the Paris Salon and now is on display at the Salon Art Exhibition, according to word received here. Miss Brooks is now abroad on a traveling scholarship from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Galleries

Mr. George Elmer Browne is exhibitor at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square. Both oil paintings and water colors are included in the display.

With an eye for scenic beauties, Mr. Browne travels far and wide, selecting in unfrequented places exquisite episodes for depiction. The banks of the Lot, a bridge in the Basque, old churches, old houses in remote reaches of France are treated with poetic fervor. Mr. Browne paints the scenes in varying lights, although his preference is for twilight. The veiled, not too articulate surfaces of impressionism best suit his taste. The indefinite, illusory surface proves an effective hint to the imagination.

In aquarelle, Mr. Browne is freer with color, stroke and compositional organization. The result is bright and fluid. His point of view remains, however, romantic and fanciful. Gateways, market places, churches are immersed in softening vapors.

A large Nocturne shows the painter at his very best. A portrayal of the old pilgrimage center, Rocamadour, is feelingly made. Seeing Mr. Browne's pictures is a sort of travel graph.

Guild of Boston Artists

Water-color drawings and etchings of marine subjects made by Mr. George C. Wales are to be seen at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. Mr. Wales is, par excellence, portrayer of sailing vessels and small sailing craft.

In his repertoire, expertly portrayed, are clipper ships: Surprise, Nightingale, Red Jacket, among others. Old vessels are limned down to smallest details, among them the Chesapeake and Shannon, Enterprise and Boxer. It is appalling, the amount of detail this craftsman can cram into a small space.

Doll & Richards

The inner gallery of Doll & Richards on Newbury Street is a panoply of Moorish costumes, textiles, jewelry. Vivid rugs cover the floors, and the walls are hung with delicately hued, lustrous stuffs. Examples of weaving and embroideries of fine technique delight the eye. These objects were collected by Mr. Lionel Friend.

In addition there may be seen at the galleries recent water colors by Mr. Vladimir Pavlosky. They were made on a tour in the West. Mr. Pavlosky has depicted the Arizona Canyon and the Santa Monica Palisades, showing their magnificent scenic charms. He has treated them in a generalizing manner, indulging freely in the cool blue tonalities which veil the rich warm colors beneath.

A homely scene entitled "Wash Day, Hollywood," exhibits the artist in a freer, more expressive mode. The sheer charm of aquarelle is revealed here. Compositionally, too, the artist shows increased ingenuity.

St. Botolph Club

Pictures by "Master Painters of the Past" are exhibited at the St. Botolph Club on Newbury Street. The display presents a novelty in breaking the customary rule and permitting a variety of unrelated subjects and schools to come together. The pictures belong to members of the club.

Portraits there are by Raeburn and Romney, by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gilbert Stuart, Mancini and Blakelock, Guido Reni and Eugene Boudin add further to the miscellany.

An interesting group are the "unknowns," proving that many Bostonians buy pictures for their intrinsic beauty and not for their compelling signatures.

A Gauguin stands out boldly in the midst of an assembly of pictorial Tories. That too adds zest to the display.

Vose Galleries

The Countess Maud von Rosen is chief exhibitor at the Vose Galleries on Boylston Street. Sculpture is her medium.

Portraiture of people and animals provides the subject matter. In depicting animals, the Countess vacillates between naturalism and convention. Sometimes it seems of utmost importance to her that each bone and muscle be indicated, the skin and the hair. Every trifle receives consideration. The realism, as in the example of an elk cow is almost sordid. In capturing animals in movement, it is probably advisable to diminish details and to generalize. This the Countess does in portraits of children, which are aptly made.

Some mascots made for automobiles indicate the sculptress's adaptation to demands of the time. Rams, centaurs, galloping horses are rendered with swiftness. Tails and manes are curled into ornamental linear designs. The Countess proves skillful in this specialization, exhibiting fancifulness and frivolity.

Boston Public Library

Two exhibitions of particular interest to young people are arranged at the Boston Public Library.

One group consists of posters made by public school children in connection with "Be Kind to Animals Week." The imagination of the child elaborating upon this theme is entertaining and refreshing.

Another group of posters, by students at the Massachusetts School of Art, is shown. These treat the Girl Scout theme, enlarging upon the ideals and activities of that organization.

D. A.

Wild Flower Preserve Planned in California

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES—Formation of federal, state or county wild flower preserves to protect California's annual spring floral display from possible destruction was advocated by Mr. Theodore Payne, nurseryman, speaking to members of the Nature Club recently.

Wild flowers have fared badly with the inroads of cultivated fields and their numbers have been thinned by persistent plucking, he said. With their domain reduced to a few hundred square miles in scattered localities, wild flower fields were said to be deserving of perpetuation as one of California's best scenic assets.

LINER SAINT JOHN VIEWED

Tourist agents from various parts of the United States and Canada gathered in Boston today to inspect the new $3,500,000 liner Saint John, of the Eastern Steamship Lines, and were part of several hundred to whom a buffet luncheon was given on board at India Wharf. The liner is open to public inspection Friday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Advertising's Value In Times of Stress Proved by Survey

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 28 (AP)—Mr. Gilbert T. Hodges has facts and figures to prove that it pays to advertise even in times of economic distress.

Mr. Hodges is president of the Advertising Federation of America, which has completed a study of the 17-year records of 120 corporations. Sixty of these corporations failed to maintain their advertising programs. The other 60 annually increased their advertising expenditures in spite of trade recessions at an average rate of 16 per cent over the previous year.

Taking up the cases of the 60 concerns which enlarged their advertising, Mr. Hodges said: "Seventeen years ago many of these 60 companies were small. Today every one of them is numbered among the foremost business houses of America. They have multiplied their net assets to four times what they were 17 years ago.

"Now let us see what happened to the other 60 companies, the ones that pursued an erratic and uncharted course. When times were good they plunged heavily. When the going became difficult, they tightened their purse strings. Seventeen years ago every one of the 60 firms in this erratic group was an important national business. Today more than half of them have lost that position of importance. Many have perished."

Monitor News on Air Over WBZ, W1XAZ

NEWS of the world is chronicled twice daily in 15-minute broadcasts by The Christian Science Monitor from radio stations WBZ and WBZA (303 meters, 990 kilocycles) and the shortwave station W1XAZ (31.35 meters).

These programs, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," will come to you each week day, from 12 o'clock noon to 12:15 p. m., and from 6:15 to 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Holders of Bonds Advised of Waste

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 28—Merely the formation of bondholders protective committees is not going to revive interest payments on defaulted foreign securities, although many American investors hold this belief, the Institute of International Finance advises in a report here.

On the other hand, the institute warns, the unavoidable expense connected with such committees is so considerable that they should be formed only when some tangible advantage to bondholders is apparent.

The report is based on a study of current economic and financial developments in Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil.

Sound Machine Measures Opera Notes; Lo! the Tenor Beats Two Flat Wheels

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—In the matter of decibels, Beniamino Gigli can do a neat 77, and that is 12 better than a street car.

Decibels are units of sound. Twenty of them mean that the sound situation isi well in hand. One hundred mean anything from a world war to a 10-run rally in the ninth.

Natural science took its decibel-measuring machine to the Metropolitan Opera House last night for a special performance of "Rigoletto."

Gigli, one of opera's high note experts, reached his 77 during the singing of the quartet. Lily Pons registered a surprising 75 in "Caro Nome."

"Very good," one sound specialist said. "A subway train with two flat wheels can do no better than a 95."

Art triumphed over the subway, however, during the overture when the orchestra rang the decibel with a solid 96. The audience also did its bit in keeping the sound meter needle busy. Its applause at the conclusion of "Caro Nome" was an 85—trailing the subway by an even ten decibels—and that was the best of the evening. Gigli's applause averaged 75. Mario Basiola, playing "Rigoletto," was applauded to the tune of a 77 at one point, which ranked high among the applause given the Opera's men folks. During intermissions the audience chatter was between 50 and 53.

Youth Defended By Educator At Rotary Meeting

Youth often sees the truth much more clearly than does the adult, Mr. William B. Jack, superintendent of schools of Portland, Maine, said at the Portland-Boston Inter-Rotary Club luncheon at the Hotel Statler in Boston yesterday. Children instinctively choose the best, he declared.

To the charge that "youth is going to the dogs," Mr. Jack replied that "the dogs have had a long wait." Youth, he said, has an open mind, but it needs adult guidance to help it meet its problems. The child, he continued, is made up of many complex parts, some of which are not easily discovered.

"It is up to the adult," he declared, "to help the child overcome his handicaps and to help develop his talents, so that the child will fit into the complex times in which we are now living. It is essential to train youth to take the broad view. The child lives in a cosmopolitan community which is connected with the world. Radio, baseball, headlines—all these are the same all over the world."

An intelligent and sympathetic fitting of the whole child into the world is needed, he pointed out. He noted also the need for helping the child to get along with others.

SCHOOL TEACHERS ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE

A move for teachers and employees of the Boston School Department to turn back to the department treasury portions of their salaries next year in order to preserve schedules, was begun last night at a meeting of the Boston Sub-Masters Club.

Mr. Joseph J. Hurley, school committeeman, advised that a reduction in school funds next year is inevitable and that agreement to contribute to the fund would obviate an official cut in present rates. Increases now provided must be postponed, he said, or the maximum decreased.

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BUY Walk-Over SHOES at 429 S. SALINA STREET
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
New Spring Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits & Topcoats
$25
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Peck-Vinney Co.
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ORVILLE FURNITURE SHOP
Our "Wayside" Furniture Shop being located out of the high rent and high tax area permits us to offer you exceptional values in furniture that is truly distinctive. Visit us and see for yourself.
Open evenings
Located four miles east of Syracuse on Route 5. At corner East Genesee Street and Thompson Road.

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FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED
ONONDAGA MILK
Milk—Cream Buttermilk Cottage Cheese Butter
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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
"The Friendly Store"
The strongest Guarantee with every purchase. — "Satisfaction or your Money Back."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy and Company
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Beginning FRIDAY, APRIL 29th

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
New Lower Prices on BOYS' WASH SUITS
$1.79
McFARLIN'S
195 MAIN STREET EAST

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Shop at SEARS and SAVE
Sears, Roebuck & Co
Monroe Avenue at Union

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM
A safe, effective dentifrice that cleans the teeth thoroughly.
Tube -- 31c
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

ALBANY
Smartly Dressed Albany Women Prefer
WHITNEY'S PEMBERTON RUN-GUARD HOSIERY
Ask for it by name
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Make idle money earn interest... safely

Your hidden dollars can't earn a penny for you. And any day they may be stolen or destroyed by fire. Send your money BY MAIL to this strong Savings Bank, where it will earn the highest interest possible with safety. Write for our FREE Booklet, "Banking by Mail." It tells how your savings can earn more money yet be available in full when needed. Write for the FREE Booklet now. Use the convenient coupon.
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Here's a SALE that should lift your hat right off your head!—that is, your old one, so you can treat yourself to a SOLIGHT!

For today, as a stimulant to trade; also, in order to introduce these high quality favorites to more friends, we are taking our entire stock, right from our own shelves, and marking them all one BARGAIN price.

The crowning feature of most Solights is a specially constructed inner band that *gives the hair air!*

An ideal soft hat for now; off and on all Summer; the year round, in fact!

Sizes 6⅝ to 8¼.

The new shades; also black.

1811 were $7.00
1946 were $10.00

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Rain or shine Scotch Mists are fine!

The handsomest sort of Spring topcoat—rainproof!

Down to $50 this Spring which says volumes for Value!

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Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads Sandwiches. Also Catering to private parties.

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MENIHAN
ARCH-AID
SHOES FOR WOMEN
A Real SHOCK-ABSORBER for your heels!
Think of the steps you take every day. Quite a number of them, aren't there? You can avoid that constant, persistent pounding that takes the pleasure out of walking. Doesn't the idea of a rubber shock absorber under each heel appeal to you?

The arrow points to the rubber pad under the heel which is built in every Menihan Arch-aid shoe. The shock of constant pounding is absorbed by this rubber pad, and much of the "wear and tear" to your feet is done away with.

Menihan Arch-aid shoes are made with NINE built in guarantees of foot comfort, of which this rubber cushion is one. Style and comfort are watchwords in the manufacture of Arch-aid shoes. You will do yourself a favor to look at these shoes.
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ARCHITECTS PUT WEIGHT AGAINST SLUM DISTRICTS

American Institute to Study Causes and Remedy for Such

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28—Declaring that the "traditional, inadequately controlled, purely individualistic, and competitive process of house building in America is wasteful and productive of harmful social and economic results to the community," the American Institute of Architects, meeting here yesterday in annual conference, authorized a searching inquiry into the nation's housing problems.

Acting upon the report of the committee on economics of site, planning and housing, the institute voted that the inquiry be directed to the economic processes of community development and change so that there may be discovered, first, the unsound economic causes for blighted areas and slums and second, what constructive economic measures can be found to rehabilitate such areas.

"Local governments," the report went on to explain, "lack the financial and legal capacity to cope with and to stop the depreciation and obsolescence of large areas of housing. Retarded population growth and shifting of population disclose a progressive and increasingly rapid relinquishment of older housing to the influences which make for retrogression in social and economic value.

"In America, the housing and rehousing of the vast majority of the population has been a competitive process. Wherever superior housing becomes available to any particular economic class, the former dwellings of that class are vacated and are either replaced by a more modern type of housing, or occupied by people of a lower income group.

"Many dwellings, old and new, remain vacant during a depression, and this condition gives rise to the opinion that there is an excess rather than a dearth of housing, a mischievous notion which tends to encourage neglect of existing dwellings and to discourage the erection of new ones.

"The actual situation, when analyzed in the light of an observable drop in living standards, reveals that there is an excess of inferior dwellings, a lack of social control to prevent overcrowding and the occupancy of undesirable structures, and a real shortage of good houses."

World Affairs Scanned By American Women

(Continued from Page 1)

$6500 less than last year. Cuts have been made in many committee expenditures. The main advances beyond last year are $724.17 for the committee on the legal status of women and $1000 to be allocated for party conventions and preelection activities.

As the program for next year is shaping it appears likely that the convention will recommend support for reorganization of the administrative branch of the Federal Government and a change in the purpose of the Department of Public Welfare in government. A declaration for "greater economy in the expenditure of public money" is being replaced with a plea for "the elimination of waste and inefficiency in the expenditure of public money."

The general council has recommended the continuation of a special committee on immigration with which the delegates are expected to agree, and a reduction in the number of vice-presidents from five to one, which the convention has adopted.

Outlook for League

The national office has sent out 35,155 pieces of mail this year, according to the report of Miss Beatrice Marsh, national executive secretary, and has issued 57,000 publications, together with 130,000 pieces of form material.

In a thoughtful statement on the outlook for the league the national president, Miss Belle Sherwin, counseled acceptance of national governmental responsibility for relief, and a careful weighing of proposals for economic planning, together with "the grave objections to instituting control by government."

Miss Sherwin remarked that it is easy to multiply instances of measures the league has made its own and which have taught "the virtue of control, of experimentation, of persistence with patience," adding, "but we should not fail to recognize now that while changing conditions counsel disciplined conduct they particularly challenge to new and bold explorations by study and in thought."

Her conclusion was that "the demand of the future is that it be met by a reasoned attitude, neither fearful nor elated, but expectant and hopeful of change which will bring a safer and secured existence with dignified comfort for all of us though it cost some of us in some way new discipline."

"Remember the West"

Miss Sherwin's speech was coupled on last evening's program with addresses by three state presidents on "What does the league need?"

Simplification of program is what the league most needs, said Mrs. E. C. Carter, president of the New York state organization. Mrs. Carter wants to have a committee set up to revise and remake the program during the next two years, scrutinizing every one of the detailed items as to whether it conforms to what she stated are the six major duties of government, "safety of person and property, justice for all, education for all, safeguards to health, aid for those helpless under physical or economic disaster, and friendly relations with other countries."

Remember the Pacific coast states, counselled Mrs. Henry Boyd, president of the Oregon league, in a plea for the national office to take cognizance of the distance between its headquarters in the national capital and the west coast.

Mrs. E. W. Feige, president of the South Dakota league, set forth three standards for development of members of the organization—study, training through attempting to educate others, and experience in small and then greater governmental office-holding.

Size of 'Chock' In Pennsylvania Vote Is Awaited

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP) Voters in the Democratic primary of Tuesday still awaited word today regarding the size of the "chock," former Gov. Alfred E. Smith said they had helped put "under the bandwagon."

The Republicans already knew they had nominated Senator James J. Davis for a second term over the opposition of the dry Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, elected Representative Louis T. McFadden, critic of President Hoover, to a second term from the 15th Congressional District and defeated various Philadelphia candidates who tried to buck the William S. Vare organization.

Pennsylvania has 76 votes at Chicago, 68 cast by as many district delegates and eight cast by 16 delegates-at-large. With returns complete from 25 districts out of the 34 in the State, 33 districts delegates were claimed for Roosevelt, 13 were listed against him and the sentiment of the other four so far known to be elected was in doubt.

In the preferential expression, which does not bind even those delegates who agreed to be guided by it, 6249 precincts out of 8181 in the State gave Roosevelt 96,597 and Smith 77,602. This count included virtually complete returns from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, where Smith was believed to have his principal strength.

Kentucky Indorses Hoover

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27 (AP)—Kentucky's 25 votes in the Republican National Convention were formally pledged late today to President Hoover and Vice-President Curtis.

In instructing its delegates, the Republican State Convention adopted resolutions saying, "we won a great triumph in 1928 with Hoover and Curtis; we will march to victory with Hoover and Curtis in 1932."

Mrs. Peabody Will Boost for Taber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 28—Primary election results in several states Tuesday should cause no dismay among the drys, according to Mrs. Henry W. Peobody, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, speaking before a gathering of women here yesterday

Mrs. Peabody read 12 excerpts from President Hoover's public speeches and papers in the last few years purporting to place him inescapably in support of the 18th Amendment.

"When I told my children a thing 12 times," she said, "I never found it necessary to tell them a thirteenth. From then on, I acted. President Hoover will do likewise despite members of his Cabinet who favor the return of beer."

Mrs. Peabody will go to Ohio to campaign for Mr. Louis Taber, dry candidate for the United States Senate. Eight meetings in key cities in Ohio have been arranged, she said.

PLANT IN CANADA SEEKS V-TYPE FORDS

WINDSOR, Ont., April 28 (AP)—Mr. Wallace R. Campbell, president and treasurer of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., will leave for England May 21 with a proposal that the East Windsor plant manufacture V-type eight-cylinder cars for the territory covered by the English Ford Company.

Explaining his plans Tuesday, Mr. Campbell said he would suggest that the English company supply Canada with the "baby Fords," the new seven-horsepower machines, which are not manufactured in the Canadian plant.

He said Spanish markets, where the duty on Canadian-built cars is one-half that on cars from the United States, and markets in the Near East and northern Africa would figure in the negotiations.

MEXICO CITY TRADE PARLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico City has been chosen by the Second Pan-American Conference on Reciprocal Commerce for its next meeting, to be held in the near future, it was stated here by Mr. Simon J. Lubin, president of the organization with headquarters in Washington.

Grecian Type of Architecture

The Christian Science Monitor-Reprinted from the Hollywood Herald

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HOLLYWOOD, FLA.

North Carolina's Social Problems Conference Topic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., April 28—Various phases of this State's social and economic problems were discussed at the annual meeting here this week of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service.

Preceding the conference, there was a meeting of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, which is affiliated with the conference. Addresses against capital punishment were made by the Rev. Ralph H. Boring of the Society of Friends, and Dr. Carl C. Taylor, author and sociologist, whose subject was in the form of the question, "Is Judicial Homicide Judicious?"

The Conference for Social Service was preceded by a service in Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the principal speaker being Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, whose subject was "Economic Change and Social Adjustment."

Speakers at the first regular session included Dr. Howard E. Jensen and Dean Elbert Russell, both of Duke University. Conferences were then held by the following affiliated units: the Association of Superintendents of Public Welfare, the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, the North Carolina Association for Family Welfare, the Red Cross, the Public Welfare Departments of Women's Clubs of North Carolina and ministers and students in attendance.

General sessions of the conference were presided over by Mrs. W. B. Waddill of Henderson, N. C. The question of taxation was given consideration by the conference, which was addressed by tax experts connected with the State and local governments.

Dry Milk Industry Expands Markets

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—The American dry milk industry started looking for fresh markets last year and increased its sale 18.7 per cent.

Production of dry skimmed milk gained 4 per cent during the year ended March 31, 1932, Mr. Roud McCann, director of the American Dry Milk Institute, reported at the annual meeting of the organization today. It comprises more than 50 dairy companies throughout the nation.

He credited the institute's laboratory and the research workers of universities, agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture with developing the new markets. Heretofore the principal uses of dry milk have been for animal feed and in bakeries, which, Mr. McCann said, use more dry than fluid milk in bread manufacture.

JAHNCKE CRITICIZES ROOSEVELT SPEECH

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28 (AP)—A severe attack on Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's St. Paul speech was loosed here yesterday by Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, during a fervid plea for the reëlection of President Hoover.

Mentioning Governor Roosevelt by name in the Governor's own bailiwick, the Cabinet member referred to the Governor's assault on the Republican tariff as a familiar "song and dance" by the Democrats and added, "Any one who tells you that he or his party will make drastic changes in our tariff law is either an utopian free trader or an utter demagogue."

JOBS FOR 1000 ON BEACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONES BEACH, L. I., N. Y., April 28—The opening of James Beach State Park within the next month will give work to more than 1000 persons, according to announcement from Benjamin L. van Schaick, secretary of the Long Island Park Commission, yesterday. Considerable money has been spent improving the project, which is sponsored entirely by New York State, and funds for additional work are being released.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

HOLLYWOOD, Fla.—The edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at 1532 Harrison Street, this city, was dedicated recently and the occasion was reported in the Hollywood News and the Hollywood Herald. Excerpts from the Herald's article follow:

"The first meeting of those who organized this church was held on the deck of the Hollywood Beach Hotel on July 9, 1926. Organized first as Christian Science Society, Hollywood, in less than one year the requirements for status as a church were complied with and in April, 1927, the organization received recognition as First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hollywood.

"Realizing the desirability of a permanent church home, a start toward this objective was made with the erecting of a temporary building at the present site in November, 1926.

"The original church building was remodeled in November, 1929, and in November, 1931, additional features such as oak floors, permanent roof, foyer and opera type seats were added, making a complete structure. It is of Grecian design, has a seating capacity of 136, and occupies a plot of ground 80 by 120 feet."

RAIL MEN OPPOSE FOUR-SYSTEM PLAN

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Railway workers through their attorney, Mr. J. A. Farquaharson, yesterday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to turn down the plan for a four-system consolidation of eastern railroads.

Mr. Farquaharson, arguing before the entire commission against the proposal of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad, asserted railroad consolidation at this time would only add to unemployment.

WET LEADERS ARE CHALLENGED TO PRODUCE PLAN

Dr. Poling Demands Alternative for Prohibition From Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28—Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York, national chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, yesterday challenged wet leaders to agree on some alternative to prohibition in order that the whole situation might be clarified by a definitely joined issue.

Dr. Poling's challenge was made here in the presence of an enthusiastic audience of about 3000 persons which overflowed a down-town theater during the noon hour. Men and women who remembered this brewery center of the open saloon days interrupted the address with frequent bursts of applause.

"When our friends on the other side demand repeal," said Dr. Poling, "we have a right to ask what alternative they have to offer. And when they are able to agree on an alternative and are ready to propose it, I will do my best to see that their alternative gets a chance to be placed before the American people. When their alternative is offered, I will fight it in the open because I believe in the Eighteenth Amendment."

"The dog in the manger attitude is not that of the Allied Forces," he said. "Every group, however small, has a right to make its opinion known and to rally whatever support it can obtain. But in the United States that should be accomplished by constitutional means.

"The promoters of prohibition did not seek to accomplish their end by destroying the Constitution. They worked a long time, patiently, and always within the law. Now those who believe in the Eighteenth Amendment have a right to ask those who would change it to do the same."

Concerning the numerous proposals for changing the law, Dr. Poling pointed out that there can be no popular referendum of binding quality under the Constitution as it now stands. Article Five would first have to be amended to permit such a "resubmission.' Nor should a proposal of that kind be adopted solely in connection with the prohibition question, he said. "It should be broad and cover a general principle. We must take no part in placing a mortgage on the future."

Thus dealing with questions which have risen prominently within the last several weeks, the speaker then repledged the Allied Campaigners to the task in hand, namely, the organization of the country into expressed sentiment in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment which will continue into June, when the national political conventions convene.

American Awards Of Scholarships Total $10,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—More than 50,000 scholarships and fellowships are available annually in the United States, it is estimated by the United States Office of Education. The total money value of the grants is fixed at approximately $10,000,000.

"Various states, institutions, alumni, patriotic societies, women's clubs, industrial organizations, churches and individuals annually give large sums of money to provide opportunities for higher education," says a bulletin just issued by the office. "The donation of funds for scholarship purposes is a form of philanthropy which has gained impetus since the World War when a greater desire for college and university training was in evidence," it is pointed out.

Scholarships offered in 1927 and 1928, according to the bulletin, ranged from $50 to $2500. The majority ranged from $50 to $300. Twenty-two states now furnish some sort of scholarship aid to institutions in the states, the pamphlet shows.

Undergraduate grants as well as graduate aids are listed in the bulletin. Scholarships are indexed by subject, state and institution. Other classifications are the annual money value of scholarships and fellowships, whether service is required, and Negro scholarships.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Jessie R. Guy, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Eva Parner, Cleveland, Ohio.
Aline Meizer Read, Los Angeles, Calif.
Ernest Read, Los Angeles, Calif.
William S. Waldron, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Mary W. Smith, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Walker, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Miss Maurine H. Bennes, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Moletea R. Keith, West Somerville, Mass.
Alice Marie Andersen, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Elizabeth King, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Jan S. Fifield, Lexington, Mass.
Ruth Janet Fox, East Lansing, Mich.

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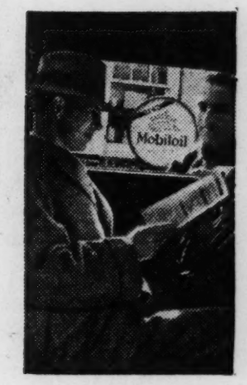
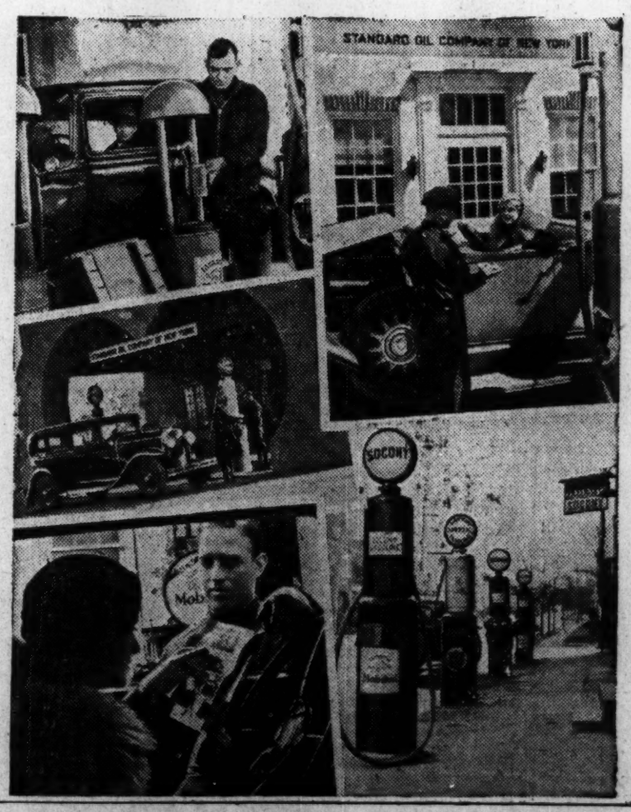


Mobiloil



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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ALABAMA HAS A STRONG NINE

Crimson Tide Likely Candidate for Southern Conference Baseball Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28—claiming one of the top teams of the Southern Conference last season, with a record of 11 wins and 3 losses in the circuit, University of Alabama is making another strong bid this season for the mythical baseball title. Out to improve his fine showing of last year, Coach Sam Hinton, former star Alabama pitcher, has gathered together a classy squad for his second campaign in a managerial rôle at Tuscaloosa. The Crimson Tide has won six, tied one and lost one game in eight starts in the organization and appears to be headed for the lead. Birmingham-Southern, a non-Conference team, was also defeated; but early-season tilts were lost to Birmingham and Chattanooga of the Southern League. Barring one tie game, Alabama made a clean sweep of a four-game series with Louisiana and took three out of four tilts from the fast University of Mississippi nine.

Makes Numerous Shifts

Coach Hinton has made numerous shifts in order to strengthen the Alabama lineup. R. S. Connaster '34, member of a well-known baseball family, was placed at first base and the veteran S. L. Aiken '32, regular at the position last year, shifted to second base in order to conserve his batting ability to the team. Aiken took to the position in great style to displace J. M. Laney '32, regular keystoner last season. J. J. Faulk '33, a splendid fielder, but rather light hitter, was tried at shortstop along with Laney, but another shift sent Connaster to the short field with W. McC. Reid '33 taking first base and handling it nicely. The infield seems to be settled with Reid at first, Aiken at second and Connaster at short.

P. E. Campbell '34, another sophomore, has filled the vacancy at third base in brilliant fashion. I. C. Porter '33 has about clinched the position in left field vacated by the slugging F. W. Sington '31 of baseball and football fame, while the veterans J. E. Fleming '32 and J. B. Whitworth '32 are again holding forth in center and right field, respectively. A sensational youngster, J. W. Chandler '34 has done most of the catching with W. A. Seymour '33 and Leon Long '32 in reserve.

Fine Pitching Staff

Alabama has another fine pitching staff and in the veteran E. C. Dobbs '31 boasts of one of the best pitchers among the collegians. Dobbs has won his three starts in the Conference and also saved a close game for his team mate, J. L. DeBardeleben '33, against Mississippi. In one victory against the Ole Miss nine Dobbs allowed only three hits while striking out 14 men. DeBardeleben also appears to be a strong pitcher and showed class against Mississippi with a one-hit game, meanwhile striking out 14 men to duplicate Dobbs's feat. Another veteran, Riley Clements '33, has been pitching nicely and has one victory and one tie to his credit in two starts in the circuit. W. J. Sullivan '32, J. W. Bruner '31 and a promising sophomore, H. E. Bauman '34 of basketball fame, complete the pitching roster. All are right-handers.

Alabama is noted for its consistently good baseball teams and has probably sent more men to the major leagues than any other college. J. W. Sewell, New York Americans, Raymond Pepper of the St. Louis Cardinals, Walter Hilcher of Cincinnati, Riggs Stephenson of the Chicago Nationals, and Luke Sewell and Broadus Connaster of Cleveland, the latter a brother of Alabama's shortstop, are among the present Alabama contingent in the "big show." The Tuscaloosa nine has an abundance of material for every position and should repeat the success of some of the illustrious teams of other years.

Doubles Matches In Quarterfinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28—Only doubles matches were played yesterday in the United States four-wall handball handball championships at the New York Athletic Club. The 16 teams entered completed the first round, with last year's winners, Herman Dworman and Joseph Bathe, of the Cadillac Athletic Club of Detroit, coming through after a hard battle with a local pair, Lawrence O'Brien and Victor Borelli, of the Nassau Boat Club.

The quarterfinals in both singles and doubles will be played this evening, with the finals scheduled for Saturday. The summary:

Herman Dworman and Joseph Bathe, Detroit, defeated Lawrence O'Brien and Victor Borelli, New York, 21—17, 21—15.

P. Titolo and J. Abuelo, Brooklyn, defeated Cyrus Regan and William Barry, New York, 21—14, 21—5.

James E. Brown and John Endzewick, Cleveland, defeated William Sakman and Arthur Lennon, Brooklyn, 20—21, 21—9, 21—19.

Edwin Hahn and John Dunwoody Jr., New York, defeated Robert Dowling and Thomas Jordan, New York, 21—12, 21—7.

James Rothenberg and Henry Krace, Detroit, defeated John Norton and William Adams, New York, 21—7, 21—7.

John Broderick and Thomas Downey, New York, won from George Nelson and N. Rosenfeld, Baltimore, by default.

William Phelan and M. Corkery, New York, defeated Samuel Buxbaum and Benjamin Yedlin, Brooklyn, 21—15, 19—21, 21—11.

Angelo Trulio and Maynard Laswell, New York, defeated Edgar Fawcett and Stephen Powers, New York, 21—10, 21—19.

HOCKEY PLAYOFF MONEY

TORONTO, April 28 (AP)—Members of the Toronto Maple Leafs, winners of the Stanley Cup, yesterday received $1250 each as their share of the receipts from the playoffs. The Leafs defeated the New York Rangers in three straight games for the cup. All the regular members of the team and Coach Dick Irvin received full shares. Trainer Tom Daly and Earl Miller, who joined the team late in the season, received only portions of a share.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Indiana 13½, De Pauw 4½
Princeton 8, Lafayette 1.

Miss Newton, Canada, Golf Professional

By the Associated Press

Toronto, April 28

MISS VERONA NEWTON, 19, became today the first woman golf professional in Canada. She has a position with a club at Muskoka.

Miss Newton started to play golf five years ago.

Malone Pitches Cubs to Victory

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	9	3	.750
Boston	8	3	.727
Philadelphia	6	6	.500
Pittsburgh	6	7	.462
New York	5	6	.455
Cincinnati	6	8	.429
St. Louis	5	8	.385
Brooklyn	3	7	.300

RESULTS APRIL 27

Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 4.
Other games postponed.

Chicago took undisputed possession of first place in the National League race on Wednesday, defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates, 8 to 4, in the second game of the series. The Boston Braves, who did not play, dropped to second place in the standing. The Pirates slipped from a tie for third, to fourth position. Cincinnati triumphed over the St. Louis Cardinals in the only other game played by a score of 6 to 4.

Pat Malone, Manager Hornsby's big right-handed star, after a bad start, settled down and pitched the Cubs into first place. The Pirates made four hits in the first inning, including a home run, a triple, double and single, and scored four runs. After that, however, Malone held his rivals to one hit and shut them out. Lance Richbourg and Malone connected with homers for the Cubs, while Suhr made Pittsburgh's four-base hit in the opening inning. The Cubs batted Steve Swetonic out of the Pirate box in the fifth inning.

Hard and timely hitting gave the Reds a victory over the champion Cardinals. George Grantham led the attack with four singles in five trips to the plate. Babe Herman hit a double and two singles. Jimmy "Rip" Collins drove in three runs for the Cardinals with a triple and homer. Jimmy Shevlin, a rookie, played first base for the Reds, made one hit out of four times up and stole two bases. Silas Johnson pitched for the winners and shut the Cards out until the seventh. Sylvester Johnson worked seven innings for the champions before being relieved. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	0	0	3	2	1	0	x	8	11	2
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	2

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Swetonic, Harris, Brame and Grace. Losing pitcher—Swetonic. Umpires—Quigley, Rigler and Donnelly. Time—1h. 53m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	x	6	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	8	1

Batteries—Silas Johnson and Manion; Sylvester Johnson, Stout and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Sylvester Johnson. Umpires—Reardon and Barr. Time—1h. 54m.

YALE GIVES MAJOR 'Y' TO THIRTEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28—Two fencers and 11 swimmers were given major "Ys" for their work during the winter season of 1931-32 at Yale University, while minor "Ys" were granted to seven members of the swimming team and 10 members of the varsity waterpolo team. Ten other members of the swimming team received "SYTs." The winners of the major letters were:

Fencing—John F. Potter '32, Rockwood Q. P. Chin '32.

Swimming—Joseph Barker Jr. '34, John E. Braslin '32, John K. Brines '32, Bradford Butler Jr. '32, J. E. Forbes '32, Justin A. Goddchaux '32, Albert T. Hapke Jr. '33, John W. Harte '32, Lloyd B. Osborne '32S, Charles F. Pierson '34 and Walter L. Savell Jr. '34S.

LEVIS VICTOR IN THE FOILS

Regains U. S. Title—Nunes Wins in Epée and Huffman With Sabre

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28—Joseph L. Levis of the Boston Athletic Association is once more the United States foils champion, after the lapse of two years, as the result of the national championship finals, held yesterday evening at the Hotel Astor. Leo Nunes of the New York Athletic Club, winner in 1928, recaptured the national épée championship, while John R. Huffman, also of the New York Athletic Club, repeated his victory of 1931 with the sabre.

Lieut. George C. Calnan, United States Navy, of The (New York) Fencers' Club, winner in foils for the last two years, had to be content with third place, as Hugh Alessandroni, also of The Fencers' Club, a former Columbia University fencer, took second place after winning the first bout of the evening against the naval officer, who is stationed at Lakehurst. Miguel A. de Capriles of the University Fencers' Club was fourth.

Fenceoffs were required for both first and third places in the épée championships. Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., former intercollegiate champion, when a cadet at West Point, tied with the Italian star in the regular series, but lost to Nunes, 3 to 2, in the fenceoff. Frank S. Righeimer Jr. and Curtis C. Shears, both of the New York Athletic Club, both Yale graduates and team mates while at New Haven, tied in bouts won, in touches scored for and against, and the former only won third place in the fenceoff on the final touch.

Norman C. Armitage of the Fencers' Club, who was runnerup to Huffman last year, and has been a former champion, when he was known as Norman C. Cohn, fought out the saber championships with Huffman, as they have done for several years, with varying results, and not until the very end of a fenceoff was the Winged Foot representative able to come through, 5 to 3. Peter W. Bruder of the Salle De Vince was third, on a touches basis, over Nunes, with each winning one bout, being touched 12 times, but with Bruder scoring 11 touches to 9 for the épée titleholder. The summary:

UNITED STATES FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS—FINAL ROUNDS

FOILS

Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A., defeated De Capriles, 5 to 2; Alessandroni, 5 to 2, and Calnan, 5 to 4.

Hugh Alessandroni, The Fencers' Club, defeated Calnan, 5 to 4, and De Capriles, 5 to 3.

Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., The Fencers' Club, defeated De Capriles, 5 to 2.

Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers' Club, lost all bouts.

ÉPÉE

Leo Nunes, New York A. C., defeated Shears, 3 to 2, and Righeimer, 3 to 2, and on fenceoff, Heiss, 3 to 2.

Lieut. Gustave Heiss, U. S. A., defeated Righeimer, 3 to 2, and Nunes, 3 to 2.

Frank S. Righeimer Jr., New York A. C., defeated Shears, 3 to 2, and on fenceoff, Shears, 3 to 2.

Curtis C. Shears, N. Y. A. C., defeated Heiss, 3 to 2.

SABRE

John R. Huffman, N. Y. A. C., defeated Nunes, 5 to 1, and Armitage, 5 to 4, and on fenceoff, Armitage, 5 to 3.

Norman C. Armitage, The Fencers' Club, defeated Bruder, 5 to 4, and Nunes, 5 to 3.

Peter W. Bruder, Salle De Armes Vince, defeated Huffman, 5 to 2; Bruder was touched 12 times, and scored 11 touches.

Leo Nunes, N. Y. A. C., defeated Bruder 5 to 2; Nunes was touched 12 times, and scored nine touches.

SARAZEN EARNS $7859

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Gene Sarazen collected $7859 to lead the money winners in the winter golf tournaments, Bob Harlow, retiring tournament manager of the Professional Golfers' Association, announced today. Next to Sarazen was Fred Morrison with $5708. Harry Cooper had $3896; Paul Runyan, $3523; Whitty Cox, $3517; Johnny Golden, $2933; Olin Dutra, $2540; Walter C. Hagen, $2460; Joe Kirkwood, $2407; Johnny Farrell, $2150; Macdonald Smith, $2100, and Ralph Guldahl, $2017. One hundred and fifty professionals shared in the $83,000 offered in 16 open tournaments, with 25 sharpshooters winning $1000 or more.

Future of British Track And Field Athletics in Good Hands

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The future of British track and field athletics is in very good hands. That fact emerged clearly from the forty-second annual Public Schools Meeting, held at Stamford Bridge here recently on a wet, windy afternoon far from conducive to big performances. In spite of the handicaps, fresh records were set up in the weight-put and pole vault, and the previous best was equaled in the 100-yard dash.

The Challenge Cup which is awarded to the school scoring the most points was wrested from Bedford by the representatives of Lancing and St. Lawrence (Ramsgate) who earned 37 points and tied for first place, with Rossall third (25½ points), Fettes (20), Shrewsbury (17), Alleyn's (16), Bedford (14), Malvern (12½), Highgate (12), Winchester (11) and Warwick (11).

St. Lawrence owed its prominent position in the final standing to H. P. A. Kvall, a splendidly-built Norwegian youngster, over six feet in height, who won the discus throw and the weight-putt (41ft.9½in. with a 12-pound shot); took second place in the javelin throw with a standing cast of 123ft.7in.—the ground was too slippery for him to take a proper run up to the line—and was runner up, also, in both the high jump and the pole vault. In the last-named competition, F. R. Webster, son of Capt. F. A. M. Webster, the well-known sports writer jumped splendidly. The vaulters suffered from the weather conditions more than any other type of athlete, but Webster took the precaution of keeping his pole carefully wrapped in towels and cleared 10ft. 8in. without once removing the bar. He made an attempt to get over 11 feet and failed by the narrowest of margins.

The other dual winners, besides Kvall were A. J. Fitzgerald of Lancing, and F. A. R. Hunter, Fettes, son of Evan Hunter, the secretary of the British Olympic Association. Hunter Jr., who provides the first instance in the history of Fettes of a boy succeeding his father and grandfather as a student at this famous Scottish school, equaled the record (10 2-5s.) in the 100-yard dash and won a thrilling final in the quarter-mile event in 52 4-5s. Hunter has already represented Scotland against England in the annual Public Schoolboys' Rugby Football international match. He is an elusive threequarter-back.

Besides Fitzgerald and Webster, the only schoolboy champion to retain his title was R. D. Swan, of Rossall, who fell heavily at the last fence in the steeplechase, but regained his feet and won by the comfortable margin of 12 yards. Perhaps the most impressive feat, all things considered, was the victory of M. J. K. Sullivan, of Shrewsbury, in the mile. He returned 4m. 34 2-5s., in a heavy downpour of rain. So, if the barometer that afternoon showed another depression over Britain, the barometer of British athletics told quite another story.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Ball S. T. 10, DePauw 4.
Carleton 6, Minnesota 3.
Chicago 6, Notre Dame 6.
Cincinnati 8, Miami 7.
Danville 4, Illinois 3.
Dartmouth 4, St. Michaels 0.
Delaware 2, Haverford 1.
Georgia 2, Florida 1.
Illinois Wesleyan 8, Bradley 7.
Lehigh 16, Ursinus 12.
Luther 11, Gustav Adolphus 1.
Ohio Wesleyan 6, Ohio 5.
Princeton 8, Penn State 7.
Temple 17, Swarthmore 9.
West Point 8, Wesleyan 5.
West Virginia 16, Annapolis 3.
Worcester P. I. 4, Trinity 3.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 6, Long Island 3.
Columbia 6, Princeton 3.
Fordham 6, Manhattan 0.
Holy Cross 6, Assumption 1.
Purdue 7, Wabash 0.
Trinity 4, Worcester P. I. 3.

Tigers Drop Down When Chicago Wins

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	3	.700
Detroit	9	4	.692
Washington	8	4	.667
Cleveland	8	6	.571
Chicago	5	8	.385
Philadelphia	4	7	.364
St. Louis	5	9	.357
Boston	3	8	.273

RESULTS APRIL 27

Chicago 4, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 1.
Other games postponed.

Although they did not play, the New York Yankees went into first place in the American League standing on Wednesday, when the Chicago White Sox scored a 4-to-3 victory over Detroit. The setback dropped the Tigers to second position and enabled the Yanks to go ahead. Cleveland tightened its grip on fourth place, defeating St. Louis, 7 to 1. The other contests were postponed.

The White Sox won, despite six errors in the field. Johnny Hodapp, playing his first game in a Chicago uniform, made three misplays, but mostly because of a high wind, Sam Jones kept the Tigers from hitting in the pinches too often. In the ninth, however, Detroit got two men on with only one out, and Bump Hadley was called in to replace Jones. Hadley walked the first man he faced, and then struck out the next two. Lu Blue made two hits for the White Sox and drove in two runs. All of Detroit's runs were unearned.

Wes Ferrell pitched and won his fourth straight victory of the season against the Browns, limiting them to five scattered hits. His teammates hit the ball hard for 12 safeties and seven runs. Walter Stewart started and finished for St. Louis, but could not keep pace with Ferrell. Earl Averill accounted for three of Cleveland's runs, hitting a homer and double. His homer came in the eighth with Porter on base. Jimmy Levey came through with two hits for the Browns, both of them singles. Melillo's double was the only extra-base hit made off Ferrell. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	7	6
Detroit	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	3

Batteries—Jones, Hadley and Grube; Sorrell and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Van Grafian and Geisel. Time—2h. 12m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	7	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0

Batteries—W. Ferrell and Sewell; Stewart and R. Ferrell. Umpires—Nallin, Guthrie and Ormsby. Time—1h. 41m.

Billy Howell Wins After Being Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 28—High winds faced the golfers yesterday in the first round of the annual Old Dominion golf championship tournament at the Cascades Golf Club with only one upset being recorded.

R. A. Stranahan of the Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio, medalist, took an early lead in his match with Jack Guggenheim of San Antonio, displaying another round of par golf, winning 8 and 7.

The only upset of the day came when E. H. Bobbitt of Hot Springs, runnerup to William Richardson (Billy) Howell in the 1931 championship, was eliminated by Cy Twombley of the Lexington Golf Club, 1 up.

OLD DOMINION GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

(First Round)

R. A. Stranahan, Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio, defeated Jack Guggenheim, San Antonio, Texas, 8 and 7.

Thomas Somerville, Farmington Country Club, Charlottesville, Va., defeated Harry Horner, Lido Country Club, Long Beach, N. Y., 2 and 1.

W. B. Donham, Glen Ridge, N. J., defeated Paul C. Bobbitt, Cascades Golf Club, 2 and 1.

R. A. F. Loftus, Washington, defeated Edward R. Scales, San Antonio, Texas, 2 and 1.

Fay Ingalls, Cascades Golf Club, defeated Raymond Russell, Happy Hollow Club, Omaha, Neb., 2 up.

Dr. John McDavid, Washington and Lee University, defeated J. Parker, Essex County Country Club, West Orange, N. J., 3 and 2.

Cy Twombley, Lexington Country Club, defeated E. H. Bobbitt, Hot Springs, 1 up.

William Richardson (Billy) Howell, Washington and Lee University, defeated A. C. Brown, St. Louis, 4 and 3.

MRS. FREDERICK S. MOODY JR. of San Francisco, Calif., the former Miss Helen N. Wills, sailed in the Aquitania at midnight Wednesday for Europe, following a busy schedule in New York visiting art galleries, shopping, playing practice tennis matches in the exclusive River Club on East Fifty-second Street, where the press was excluded; being interviewed over the radio and visiting friends. Mrs. Moody was ushered up the Aquitania gangplank some time before midnight and was greeted by officers of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, friends and admirers, who wished her well in her quest for the French and English tennis titles, now held by Miss Cecilie Aussem of Germany. The fact that Mrs. Moody paired with Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., in practice matches leads some followers of tennis to believe that Mrs. Moody and Miss Palfrey will team up in Wightman Cup doubles this year. Miss Palfrey recently won the Bermuda tennis title from Miss Betty Nuthall of England.

Miss Helen Margaret Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., second ranking player in the United States, sailed in the Leviathan the day before Mrs. Moody's sailing, en route to Germany, where she plans to compete in the German national and later in the French national championships before joining forces with the United States Wightman Cup team in England. Miss Aussem also holds the German singles title.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, who won the Wimbledon title last year through the default of Francis X. Shields of Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., recent winner of the United States indoor tennis title in New York, plan to sail for Europe in the Berengaria May 4. Being members of the International Tennis Club of France these two will engage in team matches with the French against British players and will take part in the French and Wimbledon championships. The French championships this year will be played May 22 to June 5 in the Stade Roland Garros, Auteuil, and the Wimbledon championships at the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, June 20 to July 2.

UTERITZ DROPS POST

MADISON, Wis., April 28 (AP)—Irwin Uteritz, director of intercollegiate athletics at University of Wisconsin for the past three months, yesterday was relieved of the post at his own request. He will serve henceforth as backfield coach under Dr. Clarence Spears, head football coach.

FRANK G. SHATTUCK CO.

Frank G. Shattuck Company first quarter net profit of $259,502, is equal to 20 cents a share, compared with $556,896, or 43 cents a share, in the like period of 1931.

Vines to Be Sent Overseas in June

By the Associated Press

New York, April 28

THE United States Lawn Tennis Association announced last night it will send H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States tennis champion, to compete in the championships at Wimbledon, Eng., regardless of how he makes out in Davis Cup matches on this side.

The association previously had said it would not send any member of the American Davis Cup team to Wimbledon this year. It since has decided the experience will be of benefit to Vines.

Arsenal Club Is Finishing Strong

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 28—The Arsenal Club, which lost to Newcastle United by a margin of one goal in the final match for the Football Association Challenge Cup Saturday, is finishing the season in gret style with a big effort to catch Everton right on the winning post and so retain the championship of the English League, won 12 months ago. Yesterday the Londoners beat Huddersfield Town 2 goals to 1 and on Monday they drew with Aston Villa at one-all, and the position in the first division of the standing now is that The Arsenal is only three points behind the leader.

Everton has three more matches still to play, The Arsenal has two; therefore, for their position to be reversed, the leader must not gain any more victories and The Arsenal must win both of its outstanding engagements.

At this period of the season great interest focuses on the lower end of the standing where violent scrambles are being made by the clubs anxious to avoid filling either of the last two places which involve relegation to a lower division. Yesterday Blackpool, bottom team but one, tried valiantly to beat Newcastle United. The latter, fresh from the cup final triumph, proved a tougher proposition than Blackpool could comfortably handle and the result was a draw of two goals each.

The clubs in the "relegation zone" of the first division are winnowed down now to three — West Ham United with 31 points, Blackpool 29 and Grimsby Town 28.

After the Arsenal's performance this week the top end of the standing reads:

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Everton	35	3	11	115	63	53
The Arsenal	30	10	10	82	48	50
Sheffield Wed.	31	6	13	93	78	48
Aston Villa	31	8	13	102	87	46
West Brom. Alb.	30	6	15	72	49	46
Huddersfield T.	18	10	12	77	59	46
Sheffield United.	30	6	14	79	69	46

EASTERN LEAGUE GETS GOING TODAY

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 28 (AP)—The Eastern League will begin its season today fortified by financial resources of three major league teams in New York.

Breaking up of the championship Hartford club by Brooklyn through use of some players in the majors, and the infusion of new talent in all teams gives promise of better balanced clubs.

The opening games will be in Bridgeport, Conn.; Albany, N. Y.; Allentown, Penna.; and Richmond, Va., all to vie for a trophy put up by acting president Fred Voos for greatest opening day attendance.

Bridgeport will entertain Springfield, now under the wing of the New York Yankees and a new manager in Bill Meyer, former assistant to Joe McCarthy at Louisville. Bridgeport has a new manager in Buddy Stapleton, a home boy appointed last fall by the New York Giants, who sponsor this team.

Hartford will open at Allentown with Charley Moore at the helm and a new manager, Glenn Killinger, piloting the Bisons, Richmond plays host to its Virginia rival, Norfolk, while Albany will open its season at home against New Haven.

MRS. MOODY PLAYS IN DOUBLES

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Playing in her final practice match before a scheduled departure at midnight for Europe, Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., United States women's tennis champion, yesterday, paired with Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., to defeat Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline and Harry C. Brunie of New York in a four-set match at The River Club. The scores were 4—6, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4. Mrs. Moody and her youthful partner coming back after an erratic opening set to play superb tennis. About 100 members of the exclusive club witnessed the match, which was closed to "press people." They reported Mrs. Moody was in brilliant form. Her first appearance abroad will be in the French hard court championships at Auteuil, May 22. She also will play in the Wightman Cup matches and in the Wimbledon tournament.

BROWNS AND WHITE SOX TRADE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28 (AP)—Ralph "Red" Kress, outfielder and infielder for the St. Louis Browns, was traded to the Chicago White Sox yesterday for Irving Hadley, a pitcher, and Bruce Campbell, a young outfielder. Kress left last night to join the White Sox in Cleveland. Hadley and Campbell will join the Browns here today. With a batting average of .311, Kress ranked third among the Browns' leading hitters last season. Campbell went to the Sox from Little Rock, where he hit .383 in 79 games last year. Hadley was with the Washington Senators last year.

AUSTRALIANS ARRIVE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (AP)—Members of the Australian Davis Cup tennis team arrived here yesterday from Honolulu. T. H. They are Jack Crawford, champion of Australia, Cliff Sproule, Jack Clemenger and Harry O. Hopman. Clemenger, manager of the team, described Crawford as "the best player Australia has produced since Norman Brookes." The team will journey to Philadelphia to meet the winner of the Canada-United States matches.

LUCAS GOES TO HAZLETON

The Boston Red Sox have sent John Lucas, outfielder, to the Hazleton (Penna.) club of the New York-Pennsylvania League on option, it is announced by Secretary "Hi" Mason. Lucas first became the property of the Red Sox in 1930 and came from McCook in the Nebraska State League. He spent most of last season with Galveston of the Texas League.

CRICKETERS SAIL FOR ENGLAND

BUENOS AIRES, April 28 (AP)—Fifteen cricket players recruited from Chile, Brazil and Argentina sailed yesterday for England for the first organized invasion of that country by South American players.

OHIO STATE HAS EIGHT VETERANS

Coach Wright, With Reduced Squad, Hopes to Build Strong Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, O., April 28—With only eight veterans returning to a greatly reduced squad, Coach Wayne Wright is attempting to build a good 1932 Ohio State University baseball team. Starting his eighth year as Buckeye coach, Wright believes his team would have a chance for the championship were it not for ineligibilities.

Three regulars last year were declared ineligible for the remainder of the season, following their failure to make proper scholastic grades. In addition, three more regulars from last year's team dropped out of school and three other letter men graduated.

Possibly loss of the services of Wesley E. Fesler '31, for three years winner of the Ohio State "Potter Run-Makers'" Cup, given for the player who is responsible for the most runs during the year, will be most noticeable. Fesler was a star outfielder and first baseman and always a threat at bat. W. D. Kermode '31, a pitcher, and Ray Klunk '31, an outfielder, both graduated, the former pitching most of the Buckeye's 1931 games.

Hinchman Ineligible

L. G. Hinchman '33, son of the major-league baseball scout, William D. Hinchman, connected with the Pittsburgh National League club and captain-elect of the 1932 football team, was among those declared ineligible. He was counted upon by Coach Wright to fill the second base position, Sidney Gillman, freshman third baseman last year, and R. H. Colburn, freshman outfielder last year, were expected to step into regular positions on the varsity. Both were declared ineligible by athletic officials.

E. R. Strother '33, shortstop, R. I. Witherow '33, outfielder, and Carl Ehrensberger '34, shortstop on last year's team, failed to return to school for the spring quarter.

According to Wright, a former pitcher for the St. Louis National League Club, the lineup, notwithstanding the eight veterans from last year, is still in the process of formation.

Wrigley Veteran Pitches

Pitching duties during the year probably will fall most heavily on L. A. Wrigley '32, veteran brought up from last year's squad. A. J. Condon '32 probably will get his share of starts in the double headers scheduled by the Buckeyes. Relief pitchers likely to see most action are M. W. Alvord '32, a member of last year's reserve squad, and L. A. Rice '33.

A. A. Welsheimer '32, regular catcher last year, and Virgil C. Furry '32, last year's reserve catcher, are staging a nice battle for the backstop post. Furry received a mishap early in the season and was slowed up, but has returned to form. Other catching aspirants are R. T. Sharp '33, F. M. Williams '33, A. F. Schalk Jr. '33 and R. A. Hudec '33.

The outfield positions are rather well assured between three regulars and Coach Wright is attempting to build up two outfield combinations. The first includes Capt. C. E. Baumgartner '32 at centerfield, A. J. Condon '32 at left field and L. J. Peppe '32 in right field. The other combination is composed of W. M. Dolch '34 at right field, M. S. Vidis '34 in centerfield and V. L. Widler '32 in left.

Hit Home Run

Widler, incidentally, also is playing at second base when not in the outfield, a place left vacant by Hinchman. In his first game of the season he accounted for Ohio's only home run with one man on to put the Buckeyes in the lead in the first inning.

At present the infield, besides Widler, is composed of E. W. Fichter '32 at first base, S. W. Hale '34 at third base and Philip Gutter '32 at shortstop.

Substitute infielders on the squad, having the best chances for positions are D. L. Long '33 at second, H. A. Workmaster '34 at short, and J. B. Ferrall '33 at third. Long also has played first in practice and Wright is attempting to break him into that position.

The Buckeye schedule is somewhat abbreviated this year with four games being scheduled with the University of Michigan and three with Indiana University.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	17	6	.739
Hollywood	12	9	.571
Portland	12	9	.571
Los Angeles	12	10	.545
Sacramento	12	11	.522
Seattle	9	12	.429
Oakland	9	13	.409
Missions	4	17	.190

RESULTS APRIL 27

Seattle 2, Missions 1 (11 innings).
Hollywood 6, Portland 3.
Sacramento 4, San Francisco 3.
Los Angeles 8, Oakland 1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	11	3	.786
Chattanooga	11	5	.688
Birmingham	9	5	.643
New Orleans	6	9	.400
Atlanta	6	9	.400
Knoxville	6	9	.400
Nashville	4	8	.333
Little Rock	5	10	.333

RESULTS APRIL 27

Birmingham 15, Atlanta 14 (15 innings).
Knoxville 7, New Orleans 3.
Little Rock 4, Chattanooga 3.
Nashville at Memphis (postponed).

MISS STAMMERS LOSES FINAL

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., April 28 (AP)—Miss Kathleen Stammers, the 18-year-old English girl who has amassed an unbroken string of tennis victories this season, met with her first defeat yesterday in the final of the British hard court championships, losing to Miss Betty Nuthall, 6—0, 7—5. Miss Stammers, who started playing tournament tennis only six months ago, lists among her victims Miss Joan C. Ridley and Miss Dorothy E. Round, two of England's leading players.

MARTIN WILL BE HONORED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28 (AP)—A new automobile will be presented to John L. "Pepper" Martin, center fielder of the St. Louis Cardinals, when the World Series flag is hoisted over Sportsman's Park here Sunday, May 15. Martin, temporarily out of the game, is expected to be back in the lineup by then.

U. S. Tennis Players to Lead The Drive on Titles Overseas

Few American Golfers Plan Trip Abroad Due to Off-Year in Ryder Cup Play and the Holding of Walker Cup Matches at Home

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 28 — Many of America's golf stars will pass up European competition this year, but her tennis players, masculine and feminine, are prepared for another major drive on foreign titles.

American tennis will be represented abroad by at least 10 ranking players but golf, although it will contribute as many, falls far short of its usual invading strength.

Only Tommy Armour, the defending champion; Macdonald Smith and Gene Sarazen are definitely booked to play in the British open starting at Sandwich June 6, and, at this time, it seems Dave Martin, California champion, will be the sole American competitor in the British amateur at Muirfield, Scot., May 23-28.

There are a number of factors contributing to the failure of more male golfers to play abroad—the economic situation, the fact that this is an off-year in Ryder Cup competition and that the Walker Cup matches will be played in this country, at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.

As annual entrants in the British open, Armour and Mac Smith, Scots both, are exceptions to the general rule. Sarazen thinks the long Sandwich course made to order for his hard-hitting game.

It is in the field of women's competition that golf will make its best showing. A team of six, including Miss Helen L. Hicks, Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Miss Maureen Orcutt, Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Miss Virginia Van Wie and Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, will meet a picked British squad in an international test. Along with the two alternates, Miss Marion Hollins and Mrs. Harley G. Higbie, all probably will play in the British women's championship.

In tennis, this country will present a formidable challenge in the French and British championships. Entered in the latter classic probably will be the entire Wightman Cup team of Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey; the Davis Cup squad of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Wilmer L. Allison Jr., John W. Van Ryn and Francis X. Shields, as well as the two "independents," Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin. Wood will be defending singles champion at Wimbledon.

Inclusion of the Davis Cup team in this list assumes a United States victory in the American zone finals.

FRANCIS D. OUIMET PLACED AT SC

THE HOME FORUM.

Tom, Dick and Harry

THERE is always an injustice in fame, necessary and inevitable, to which we seldom attend. By this I do not mean alone that fame usually comes too late when it comes at all, that it makes a capricious and questionable choice of favorites, or that it so frequently singles out from a man's accomplishments the one he would prefer to have ignored. The injustice I mean is that which sinks out of memory the multitudes, whose only name is Legion, by whom the real work of the world's acknowledged heroes has been done. When a reputation gets well started, it grows like a snowball rolling down hill, gathering to itself by sheer weight and mass and impetus every lesser notability that comes in its irresistible way.

Among the mountains and archipelagoes of Greece, there were once a thousand local legends keeping bright the fame of men who had been strong or brave or helpful. Every village had its own tale, nightly told by the fireside, about its native hero whom no danger could daunt and no labor had ever tired. There were as many of these heroes as there were of separate and isolated communities; and, if no single fame extended far in space, at least it seemed likely that the memory of every important service to mankind would be perpetuated far into time. These heroes and these tales had this advantage, that they seemed to make greatness accessible to all, in every place. But then the little boats began to venture out from cape to headland, cities extended their sway over many villages, the thought of a united Hellas grew and grew—and this Hellas had to have a single hero. Why could she not keep the thousand names of local celebration? Because they could not be remembered; because they did not represent the larger community; chiefly because a single name has always far greater power upon the imagination than a thousand names can have.

Thus it came about that the deeds of many men were attributed to one, and all the light of their glory was gathered upon his single brow. The national, the racial, the supreme Hellenic hero must tower above all competitors. To him must be attributed twelve huge labors, each of them originally the work of one forgotten man. He must range through the total extent of Greece and share even the burden of Atlas and trace his lineage to Olympus itself. To him, all honor; to those he supplanted, oblivion. Thus there grew a beautiful myth, and the gain of it was great, but it was won by injustice to the thousand little heroes who contributed each his share to the glory of Hercules.

In every other cult of sufficient age, the same tendency is apparent. We discern quite easily in the poem about Beowulf the seams at which the legend of one original lesser hero leaves off and that of another begins, but every exploit contributes to the saga of Beowulf himself. Thus it has been with the stories of Rameses II, of Ghengiz Khan, of Napoleon, perhaps even of Washington. It is as though the numberless workers of the world had brought their bits of personal accomplishment together, saying: "Let our names be as though they had not been, but let us make a great beacon of glory for these names, such as no times to come can ignore!"

Is there need of further examples? They lie about us in our day as numerous as ever. The inventions that go by the name of Edison are the work of hundreds of men, but we could not remember the names of those men even if they were discoverable; and, besides that, we take pleasure in summing them all up in one, both for the greater ease and for the increase of wonder. Who invented the automobile? Ask that question of ten persons chosen at random and by nine of them the name of one man will be spoken at once. The tenth person, if more thoughtful, may realize that this machine is an assembly of many inventions made by many men whose names are lost, and that the most important of them—the wheel and the lever—are prehistoric. One might almost say that the automobile was produced, as some think that the popular ballads were, by all the people working together. But "the people" is a generalization and "the multitude" is an abstraction, hard to comprehend and impossible to feel strongly about. The imagination, in whatever social scheme it finds itself, is intensely aristocratic in the sense that it is interested solely in individuals.

Even two persons, apparently, are more than the popular imagination can grip and hold. Not many of us remember, or care to be told, that it was two men who first flew the Atlantic—going out into the utterly unknown, quite uncertain whether human skill and strength were adequate to such an adventure. If fame were just or reasonable, that first flight would be remembered; but few of us can recall the names of the men who made it. Some years later another man followed them, using all the improvements that had been made during the interim in the navigation of air and with the huge advantage of knowing that the thing had been done before. Why do we remember the follower and forget those who blazed the trail? I think because he went alone—unless we count the kitten. His name is famous round the world.

Furthermore, in any rational thought about this most famous exploit of our day—from the audacious beauty of which no one can wish to detract—there should be some recognition of those who built that lonely hero's plane, and of the many who had developed the art of flying by the costly method of trial and error. Yes, but such thinking would soon take us back into the abstract thousands, where imagination cannot follow. Fancy and affection cling to that one boyish figure all alone there between the empty sky and the crawling sea, roaring onward through the dark and the day to meet his world-wide fame. What a compelling charm in that picture!—more than sufficient to lull all thought of the many unknown men who made it possible.

I see—who does not?—the necessity of this, and yet sometimes I reluct at its unfairness. Consider that plump little man riding home from Russia in his sumptuously appointed coach, with cooks and valets to attend him, his delicate feet encased in softest hand-sewn leather, and on his back perhaps the very silk shirt, made by a month of toil, which we may see today at Salem, Massachusetts. All round him and behind him and before there are, to be sure, a good many thousands of men without shirts of any kind and without any shoes whatever, although they have to walk on snow, and with little or nothing to eat. Yet this is called Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow.

No doubt it is as justifiable as it is convenient for us to name this and that great orchestra by the name of its conductor; yet I confess that I like to see the conductor turn to his men during the storm of applause and bid them rise to their feet, thereby graciously indicating that "these also ran." That is one of the few brief moments of Tom and Dick and Harry—one of the rare recognitions that those who do the actual work of the world and forge the fame of others are entitled to some gratitude and even credit. For the most part, however, we take for granted the men who merely scrape the strings and thump the vellum and blow into wood or brass. Their names are on the programs, but we seldom read them. There are too many. It is simpler to remember the name of the conductor alone, and to fancy that the music is all of his making—his who never makes a sound!

And it is one of the pleasantest things we know about Tom and Dick and Harry that they seldom object to this odd arrangement by which they do nearly all the work and let some single individual take nearly all the credit. Orchestras seldom rebel, at least in public. You do not see the concert master rise from his chair and snatch the baton from his leader because of a private conviction that the *tempi* are too fast or too slow. You do not hear the drummer set out, in the midst of a symphony, upon a lengthy improvisation of his own, resolved to win an independent fame. That is not the way in which concerted music is made. And each of us knows what it is to have his utmost endeavor, his highest skill, his deepest devotion, taken as merely a thing to be expected, and credited to another. Tom and Dick and Harry do not seem to mind that, and still less, I suspect, do Moll and Meg and Mary. It is as though they preferred adoring a great fame, and perhaps sharing in it a little, to possessing a small though private one. Yet this admirable trait of theirs need not prevent our thinking rather proudly and gratefully now and then about the patient forgotten Toms who have made this world a happier place, of the toilsome humdrum unknown Dicks to whom we owe more things than we shall ever guess, and of the obscure never-mentioned Harrys who support the fame of all the great ones of the earth.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Railroad Journey With Dickens

When the train stopped for two or three minutes at North Berwick, the people on the side of the car next the station suddenly arose and looked eagerly out at some object of apparent interest. I was not, at any age, a person to sit still in her seat when others were looking out of windows, and my small nose was quickly flattened against one of the panes. There, on the platform, stood the adored one! It was unbelievable, but there he was in the flesh; standing smiling, breathing, like ordinary human beings. . . .

It was only a momentary view, for the train started, and Dickens vanished, to resume his place in the car next to ours, where he had been, had I known it, ever since we left Portland. . . .

I never knew how it happened; I had no plan, no preparation, no intention, certainly no provocation; but invisible ropes pulled me out of my seat, and, speeding up the aisle, I planted myself breathlessly and timorously down, an unbidden guest, in the seat of honor. I had a moment to recover my equanimity, for Dickens was looking out of the window, but he turned suddenly, and said with justifiable surprise:

"God bless my soul, child, where did you come from?"

My heart was in my mouth, but there was still room to exercise my tongue, which was generally the case. I was frightened, but not so completely frightened as if I had been meeting a stranger. You see I knew him, even if he did not know me: so I became immediately autobiographical. . . . I had to tell him, I thought, where I came from, who I was, where I was going, or how could I account for myself and my presence beside him in Mr. Osgood's seat? So I began, stammeringly, to answer his question.

"I came from Hollis, Maine, and I'm going to Charlestown to visit my uncle. My mother and her cousin went to your reading last night, but of course three couldn't go from the same family, it was so expensive, so I stayed at home. Nora, that's my little sister, is left behind in Hollis. She's too small to go on a journey, but she wanted to go to the reading dreadfully. There was a lady there who had never heard of Betsy Trotwood, and had read only two of your books!"

"Well, upon my word!" he said; "you do not mean to say that you have read them!"

"Of course!" I replied; "every one of them but the two that we're going to buy in Boston, and some of them six times."

"Bless my soul!" he ejaculated again. "Those long thick books, and you such a slip of a thing."

"Of course," I explained conscientiously, "I do skip some of the very dull parts once in a while; not the short dull parts, but the long ones."

He laughed heartily. "Now that is something that I hear very little about," he said. "I distinctly want to learn more about those very long dull parts."

We were now fast approaching our destination—the station in Boston—and the passengers began to collect their wraps and bundles. Mr. Osgood had two or three times made his appearance, but had been waved away with a smile by Dickens—a smile that seemed to say, "You will excuse me, I know, but this child has the right of way."

"You are not traveling alone?" he asked, as he arose to put on his overcoat.

"Oh! my goodness!" I said, coming down to earth for the first time since I had taken my seat beside him—"certainly not; I had a mother, but I forgot all about her." Whereupon he said: "You are past-mistress of the art of flattery!"—From "My Garden of Memory, an Autobiography," by KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

His Country

I journeyed from my native spot
Across the south sea shine,
And found that people in hall and cot
Laboured and suffered each his lot
Even as I did mine.

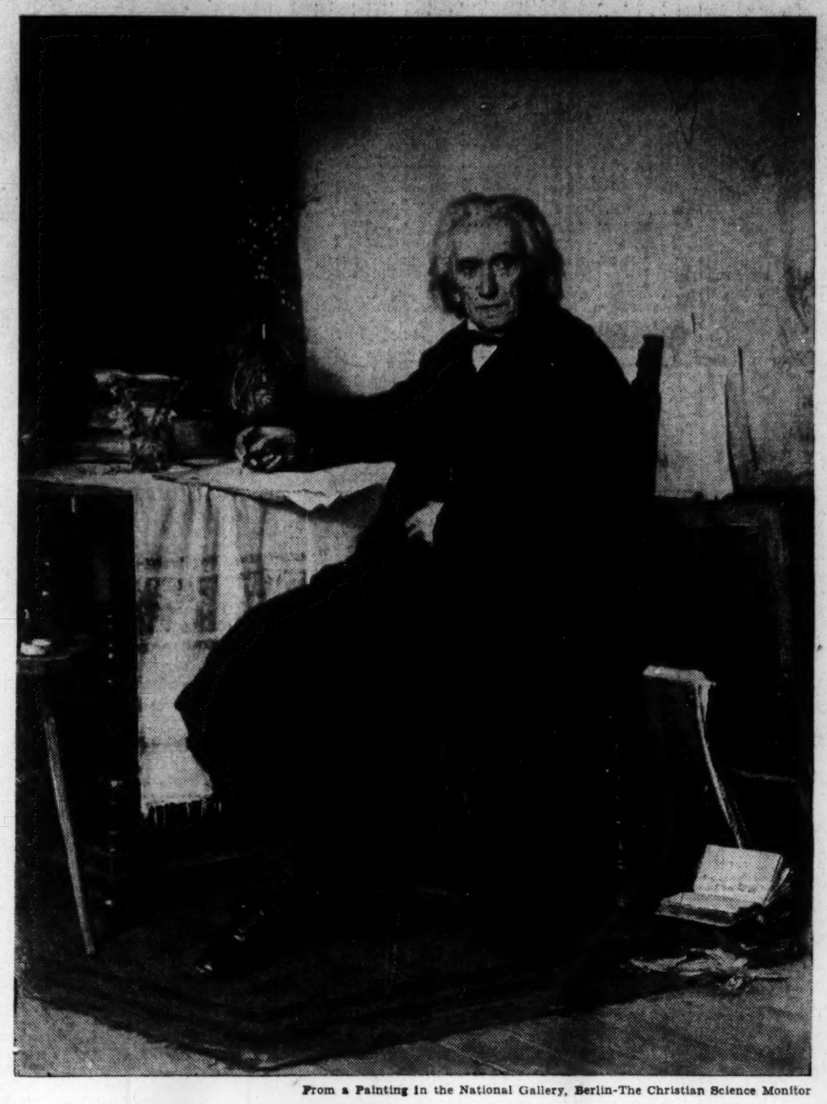
Thus noting them in meads and marts
It did not seem to me
That my dear country with its hearts,
Minds, yearnings, worse and better parts
Had ended with the sea.

I further and further went anon,
As such I still surveyed,
And further yet—yea, on and on,
And all the men I looked upon
Had heart-strings fellow-made.

I traced the whole terrestrial round,
Homing the other side;
Then said I, "What is there to bound
My denizenship? It seems I have found
Its scope to be world-wide."

I asked me: "Whom have I to fight,
And whom have I to dare,
And whom to weaken, crush, and blight?
My country seems to have kept in sight
On my way everywhere."

—THOMAS HARDY, "Poems."



From a Painting in the National Gallery, Berlin-The Christian Science Monitor

Ludwig Richter, by Leon Pohle

ADRIAN LUDWIG RICHTER was one of the most popular artists in Germany, along the lines of illustrative work, midway of the nineteenth century; and none was better able than he to delineate vividly the homely people and intimate scenes of middle-class life. Someone has said that his illustrations have the simple charm, the imagination and graceful expression of home life and its kindly, natural figures that we find in Grimm's Fairy Tales with their strongly marked German influence. He was, in addition, a painter and etcher of distinction. At one period of his career he worked as a designer at the Meissen porcelain factory, and in the year 1841 was appointed professor and head of the landscape atelier at the Dresden Academy. Some of his finest work is to be found in the Dresden galleries, at Berlin and at Frankfort.

Here we see Herr Richter in just such domestic surroundings as he himself loved to illustrate; and there is a living quality in the picture which seems to bring us into close touch with the artist. It is rather as if we had pushed open the door of his studio and he, sitting at his work, had paused a moment, pencil in hand, and turned to see who came. In the gentle kindliness of his face there is just a faintly absent expression, as though his thought were more than half occupied still with the absorbing subject of his drawing. He has the dreamy look of one only half awake to the presence of the newly entered visitor, who is yet not unwelcome; and will, a moment later, receive from him a friendly smile and a genial word of greeting. It is an interesting and a thoughtful face. The figure, natural and serene, has at the same time dignity and reserve.

The artist who painted this picture was first and foremost a portrait painter, although he has also left a few subject pictures. Leon Pohle was a native of Leipzig; he studied at the Academies of Dresden and of Anvers, and subsequently became a pupil of Ferdinand Pauvis, in the Art School at Weimar. In 1877 he was nominated Professor of the Dresden Academy and a few years later became a member of the Academical Council. He painted a number of eminent artists and sculptors, the portraits of whom are to be seen in many of the art galleries of Germany, notably at Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig and Weimar. One would judge from the example before us that he had a flair for such art, a sympathetic understanding which placed him en rapport with his sitter and confirmed an ability to paint into his portrait the characteristics as well as the features and figure of his model. So, in this picture, we have an insight into the quiet and steady interest felt in his work by the mature artist; but an interest which has augmented, and not absorbed or dimmed the kindly nature of the man, showing him one who has looked into life and seen its realities and who is able to delineate what he has seen with a wide kindliness and comprehension.

Enjoying Scenery

To enjoy scenery you should ramble amidst it; let the feelings to which it gives rise mingle with other thoughts; look round upon it in intervals of reading; and not go to it as one goes to see the lions fed at a fair. The beautiful is not to be stared at, but to be lived with. I have no pleasure from books which equals that of reading over for the hundredth time great productions which I almost know by heart; and it is just the same with scenery.—From "Diary of LORD MACAULAY."

"Beati gli occhi vostri"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

GESÙ disse: "Beati gli occhi vostri, perchè veggono; e le vostre orecchie, perchè odono. Perciocchè, io vi dico in verità, che molti profeti e giusti han desiderato di veder le cose che voi vedete, e non le han vedute; e di udir le cose che voi udite, e non le hanno udite". Cristo Gesù mostrò ai suoi seguaci come percepire fatti spirituali; come vedere ciò che la visione materiale non può vedere, e di udire cose che nessuno aveva ancora udito. La sua elevata mentalità—conquistata con immacolata purezza—dimorava consciamente e costantemente nella radiazione del reame che tutto vede, illimitato, della Mente. Con illimitata penetrazione egli poteva vedere l'universo perfetto di Dio e l'uomo, ed udire la Parola di Dio.

Gesù comprese e comunicò il vero senso della visione e dell'udito. Il suo accesso immancabile all'una Mente—Dio, la sola Mente—lo rese il veggente incomparabile. Nessuna nube di peccato oscurava la sua visione; perciò egli aveva una visione senza ostruzioni del suo Padre e della vera relazione figliale. Vedendo le realtà invisibili di Dio, egli non poteva essere separato per un istante dalla sorgente di ogni purezza, intelligenza ed amore. I suoi pensieri stavano sempre al di sopra la nebbiosa atmosfera del mondo. Pur camminando cogli uomini, egli viveva a di sopra delle nubi del senso materiale. Da questa pura altezza, senza confusione e senza illusioni, egli distinse il reale dall'irreale.

Nell'Apocalissi sta scritto dell'idea spirituale che Gesù rappresentava: "I suoi occhi simigliavano una fiamma di fuoco". Guardando fuori colla raggiante comprensione della Mente, egli non fu mai distratto dal suo sacro scopo e lavoro della sua vita. La sua percezione spirituale dell'uomo reale annientava interamente ogni senso dell'impuro, sensuale concetto del mondo, e lo rese capace di sanare gli infermi e di risuscitare i morti. Quella sacra fiamma, la sua visione senza peccato, trasfisse gli argomenti mendaci del peccato e della sensualità e le loro credenze connesse in deformità, infermità, disfiguramento ed affizione. Nelle sue opere di guarigione egli portò alla luce il vero ideale—l'immacolato, incorrotto, puro, uomo creato da Dio.

E che dire di oggi? Possiamo noi pure accendere la sacra fiamma, prendere posizione sulla stessa sommità di pensiero, e dichiarare l'unità inconquistabile dell'uomo con Dio? Lo possiamo, e a questo scopo dobbiamo seguire il significativo consiglio di Mrs. Eddy a pagina 355 del suo libro "Miscellaneous Writings": "Non permettere che nubi di peccato si raccolgano e precipitino in nebbia ed in acquazzoni dalla tua propria atmosfera mentale". E Gesù disse: "Beati i puri di cuore, perciocchè vedranno Iddio". Beati invero sono quegli occhi mentali che oggi sono puri abbastanza per vedere, invece della falsa esistenza mortale, l'idea spirituale di Dio, l'ideale che Gesù stesso visse e rivelò all'umanità.

In misura sempre crescente lo Scientista Cristiano si rende conto che la purezza del pensiero è il passaggio verso il potere—il potere di riuscire, di sanare gli infermi, e persino di far risuscitare i morti. Egli si rende conto similmente che l'impurità nel pensiero è la causa apparente della scarsità, dell'inabilità di guarire, e di condizioni disarmoniche.

I puri di cuore esalano la loro ispirazione celeste e la loro eccelsa meditazione non soltanto per il loro ambiente immediato, ma fuori nel mondo. Essi piantano felicità, contentezza, pace e prosperità nell'atmosfera mentale della terra. Nazioni e popoli sentono la grande potenza dei veri pensatori, ed il paese la popolazione del quale tende verso la purità, l'obbedienza e verso ideali elevati—coll'albergare nobili aspirazioni—deve di necessità lasciar indietro i mali della limitazione, della depressione commerciale, della guerra, e aver successo in ogni impresa giusta.

In risposta alla preghiera l'ideale glorioso che Giovanni vide nell'Apocalissi può venire agli afflitti, agli impuri, ai disoccupati, ai mesti, ai perplessi—può venire a togliere il carico di falsa credenza e mortalità coll'indistruttibile verità riguardo a Dio ed all'uomo. Poichè l'idea spirituale, la "quale ha gli occhi come fiamma di fuoco" entra in tutti gli affari della vita, individuale e nazionale, e distrugge, per mezzo della visione pura, i carichi irreali dell'umanità, e raccoglie a sè i propri. "Beati gli occhi vostri, perchè veggono".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Spring of the Year

What an exciting time the "Spring of the Year" was to us all in Newfoundland! What a promise of good things to come, the first balmy days of spring brought to us all, both young and old!

The storms of winter were now but a memory as the sun grew stronger. Then came the soft warm rains to melt the snow. . . . Little patches of moist earth steaming in the heat, appeared in the streets and lanes, and there was the music of a country brook in the rushing snow water, as it poured noisily over the cobbled drains, and frothed and bubbled around the iron grating in front of the pump. As evening approached, and the sun sank slowly behind the hills, the accumulated water in the "ruts" caused by the heavy wheels of the "long carts" from the country, froze lightly, and the thin ice crackled beneath your feet.

The frost had gone out of the earth. Spring had come! Little forlorn patches of snow lingered in the thick woods, but in the open fields, bunches of pale green showed their timorous heads, and the little brooks, swollen by the freshets, took on the appearance of real rivers, and in their ambition nearly reached the roadside as they eddied under the little bridges. . . .

There was a beauty in the straggling line of thin icicles, defeated winter's grim sentinels, as they hung in ragged formation from the eaves of houses and porches, and music in their rhythmic dripping as they melted, and made a myriad of little holes, in the soft and welcoming earth.—From "The Paths to Yesterday," by JOHN MACLAY BYRNES.

"Blessed are your eyes"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS said: "Blessed are your eyes, for they see: and your ears, for they hear. For verily I say unto you, That many prophets and righteous men have desired to see those things which ye see, and have not seen them; and to hear those things which ye hear, and have not heard them." Christ Jesus showed his followers how to perceive spiritual facts; how to see that which material vision cannot see, and to hear things which none had yet heard. His uplifted mentality—won by immaculate purity—dwelt consciously and constantly in the radiation of Mind's all-seeing, boundless realm. With limitless penetration he could see God's perfect universe and man, and hear the Word of God.

Jesus understood and imparted the true sense of sight and hearing. His never failing access to the one Mind—God, the only Mind—made him the unequaled seer. No clouds of sin darkened his vision; therefore he had an unobstructed view of his Father and of true sonship. Seeing the invisible realities of God, he could not for a moment be separated from the source of all purity, intelligence, and love. His thoughts ever rested above the misty mental atmospheres of the world. Though walking with men, he lived above the clouds of material sense. From this pure elevation, unconfused and undeceived, he differentiated between the real and the unreal.

In Revelation it is written of the spiritual idea which Jesus represented, "His eyes were as a flame of fire." Looking out with the radiant understanding of Mind, he was never distracted from his holy purpose and life-work. His spiritual apprehension of the real man utterly annihilated any sense of the impure, sensuous concept of the world, and enabled him to heal the sick and raise the dead. That holy flame, his sinless vision, pierced the lying arguments of sin and sensuality and their attendant beliefs in deformity, infirmity, disfigurement, and affliction. In his healing works he brought to light the true ideal—the immaculate, unblemished, pure man of God's creating.

And what of today? Can we too light the holy flame, stand on the same summit of thought, and declare man's unconquerable unity with God? We can, and to this end must heed Mrs. Eddy's significant counsel on page 355 of her book "Miscellaneous Writings," "Let no clouds of sin gather and fall in mist and showers from thine own mental atmosphere." And Jesus said, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." Blessed, indeed, are those mental eyes which today are pure enough to see, in place of false mortal existence, the spiritual idea of God, the ideal which Jesus himself lived and revealed to humanity.

In ever increasing ratio the Christian Scientist realizes that purity of thought is the gateway to power—the power to succeed, to heal the sick, and even to raise the dead. He likewise realizes that impurity in thought is the seeming cause of lack, of inability to heal, and of inharmonious conditions.

The pure in heart exhale their heavenly inspiration and uplifted meditation, not alone for their immediate surroundings, but out into the world. They plant happiness, content, peace, and prosperity in the mental atmospheres of earth. Nations and peoples are feeling the mighty power of true thinkers, and the country whose people are aiming for purity, obedience, and high ideals—entertaining noble aspirations—must necessarily leave behind the evils of limitation, trade depression, war, and prosper in all righteous undertakings.

In answer to prayer, the glorified ideal which John saw in Revelation may come to the afflicted, the impure, the unemployed, the sorrowful, the perplexed—may come to lift the burden of false belief and mortality with the indestructible truth about God and man. For the spiritual idea "who hath his eyes like unto a flame of fire" enters into all the affairs of life, individual and national, and destroys, through pure vision, the unreal burdens of mankind, and gathers to itself its own "Blessed are your eyes, for they see."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Rain

At first the pearly footprint in the garden
Forewarned us, then the rippling on the stair
Disclosed the wily one with silver hair
Who lowly laughs at winter's faithless warden.
We saw her bend the stark trees, leaning over
To call each frozen twig to come and hear
Her latest promise for the newest year—
And every blade of grass broke through its cover.
How can you wonder that the spring possesses
A fleet of bluebirds on the orchard foam,
Forget-me-nots adrift in green caresses
And palpitating hearts pressed close together,
When from the woods at intervals there come
The cool amenities of rainy weather?

—JOY GERBAULET, in *The Lyric.*

The New River

"Can'st drink the waters of the crispèd spring,
O sweet Content?"

We who have the crispèd spring bubbling up from a drinking fountain in the street, or coming forth, hot or cold and unpoetically, from a tap, would not be at all content to remain waterless or to fetch it into the house, almost drop by drop, from some crispèd but outdoor spring. Yet the everyday citizens of the seventeenth century were well enough pleased to have it so, for they never thought of doing anything else; and, moreover, it was pleasant to have something to do. Not so Hugh Myddleton, a goldsmith of London and a man ahead of his time. London needed a proper water supply; London should have it. At his instigation, an Act of Parliament of 1605 had granted to the Mayor and Corporation power to bring water from the springs of Hertfordshire, but they refused to embark on so rash an undertaking, one so ridiculous and unnecessary. Well might the people have said, as they did in Hamelin:

"'Tis clear," cried they, "our Mayor's a noddy;
And as for our Corporation—shocking."

So Myddleton, putting all that he had into it, started the great venture alone. He did not find it easy and it did not tend to make him popular. What reform ever does, till it is finished? He had to coax two lively streams and make them run by devious ways, overground and underground and through diversities of pipes, the forty miles or so to London. He had to coax into a semblance of complacency the irate owners of the private lands through which his river had to pass, and that was still more difficult. He had to forgive the Corporation of Enfield, when they refused him assistance for the ridiculous reason that his scheme would ruin the water carriers! In spite of it all, the work went on; but soon his money began to flow away with his river, and he knew not where to turn. And then, when things looked black indeed, help came. One man in the realm, with a flash of foresight, showed his trust in this pioneer of water supply—that Solomon of England, James I.

In those critical middle days of half-begun and half-done, he helped finance the mighty venture, and once more the New River flowed till it reached its goal and its triumph in 1613. Hugh Myddleton was made a baronet, that title of King James's own creating designed for the enriching of the royal revenue; but, as a further reward for his services, he was let off the one thousand pounds usually demanded. The Mayor and the Corporation began to see their foolishness and the landowners to understand what Sir Hugh Myddleton had done for them; and the water carriers, let us hope, found other work. As for the New River, it blessed the people of London exceedingly for many years till, at last it found a rest in the quiet waters of the Regent's Canal; and there you may see it to this day.

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STOCK MARKET DRIFTS INTO A SLOW SAG

After Showing of Firmness for Four Sessions Prices Weaken

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The stock market showed decided signs of lassitude today, after laboring slowly higher for four successive sessions, a record of sustained firmness not duplicated since the first week of March.

After a slight upturn in the early dealings, the market drifted into a slow sag that carried several issues off 1 to 2 points by early afternoon. A few issues registered wider losses. There was a notable absence of important liquidation, however.

The market closed with a rather weak tone, although volume was under 1,000,000 shares.

Eastman Kodak, Auburn, Case and Union Carbide declined to new lows on reactions of 2 to 5 points.

American Telephone, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, American Can and Woolworth were off 2 to 3. United States Steel's loss was about a point.

The Bethlehem Steel issues were about steady, in advance of the directors' meeting after the close.

Sidewise Movement

From a long range viewpoint, the market appeared to be merely continuing the sidewise movement of the last fortnight, and brokers were inclined to hope for little more than a quiet, highly discriminatory trading market for the near-by future, at least. Wall Street has been hopeful that the month of May might bring something in the way of a belated spring pickup in the volume of general business, which might tend further to stabilize prices.

The money market continued to reflect the pumping out of credit by the Federal Reserve System, and there was again some expectation that the directors of the New York Federal Reserve Bank might pick this week for cutting the rediscount rate further.

In some banking quarters, the opinion was expressed that the charge made by Senator Norbeck that banks were pursuing a deflationary policy by refusing to extend credit might have a good moral effect and aid in the credit expansion program of the Reserve System.

Bond Market Dull

Despite a few moderate rallies here and there, listed bonds today maintained a generally lethargic attitude with the trend somewhat lower.

A number of United States Government loans shaded their prices slightly, but as a whole this list maintained a steady tone. It was pointed out that the Federals cannot be expected to advance to much higher levels because of the fact that their yields are now the lowest in many months.

Dealers were somewhat disappointed that, in view of the existing high prices of the Governments, more interest has not been shown in the high grade corporate issues. While there has been some quiet accumulation of the latter, their prices have been holding little better than steady.

Among the railroads, Santa Fe bonds today displayed firming tendencies. Some of the Canadian Pacifics also did a little better, as did Illinois Central 4¾s and Southern Pacific 4½s. Missouri Pacific issues turned soft along with loans of Nickel Plate and Pennsylvania.

The utilities and industrials lacked vitality, and their price changes followed a narrow range. American Smelting 5s and American and Foreign Power 5s were slightly higher, but International liens sagged.

The foreign section, for the most part, was inactive. French bonds and those of Germany eased, but those of Japan rallied. A better tone was displayed by loans of Argentina, Australia and Belgium.

DIVIDENDS

American Chicle Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 11.

Central Vermont Public Service Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 dividend series preferred, payable May 16 to stock of record April 30.

Reynolds Metals Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16.

Wagner Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 10.

Consolidated Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable June 15 to stock of record May 10.

Lehn & Fink Products Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16.

Horn & Hardart Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 12.

Canada Wire & Cable Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the class A, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Diamond Match Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16.

Blue Ridge Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1-32d of a share of common stock, or 75 cents in cash at the holder's option, on the preference stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 5.

SEARS ROEBUCK SALES DROP

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Co. today reported sales of $21,146,525 for the fourth period of its 13-period year, from March 27 to April 23. Last year's sales for the like period were $28,714,667, a dollar decrease of 26.4 per cent. For the first four periods this year sales totaled $78,801,700 compared with $98,745,934 in 1931, a dollar decrease of 20.2 per cent.

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31 net income of $2,384,142 after interest and charges, equal to $1.23 a share on the 1,930,065 shares outstanding. Net income for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 was $2,360,209, equal to $1.22 a share on the same number of shares.

UNITED ELECTRIC COAL

United Electric Coal Company in the eight months ended with March earned about $340,000 net, equal to $1.11 a share on 306,000 shares, compared with about $120,500 or about 40 cents a share on the same amount of stock the last corresponding period.

ARUNDEL CORPORATION

Arundel Corporation reports March quarter net of $378,313 after charges, compared with $406,139 in the first quarter of 1931.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, April 28—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 3 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 28	Last Apr. 27
3	1	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	1	1	1	1
3⅝	2¾	..	Adams Express	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
30¾	21	2	Adams Millis	400	30⅝	29½	29½	31
16½	6½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
62½	36¼	4½‡	Air Reduction	1700	39¼	37½	37½	39¼
3	1	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
16⅝	10	.50	Alaska-Juneau	31500	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	11
3½	1	..	Alleghany Corp	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
10¼	1⅞	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	2½	2	2½	2⅝
6½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	2½	2½	2½	2
87½	54⅛	.60	Allied Chem	7200	67¾	65⅝	65⅝	67
13⅝	7	.50	Allis Chalmers	200	7	7	7	7
¾	⅜	..	Amal Leather	100	½	½	½	..
14¾	12	2	Amerada	100	15½	14¼	14¼	15
18½	8¾	..	Am Bank Note	400	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
⅝	⅜	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
73⅛	41⅜	.80	Am Can	16200	44⅞	41	41	43½
39⅞	22½	7	Am Car & F pf	10	25	24⅝	25	24⅝
37⅜	25¼	.70	Am Chicle	400	29	28½	28½	..
11	6⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
8	2	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
4	1	..	Am & For Pow	400	4¼	3¾	3¾	4½
38½	8	..	Am & For Pow	100	12½	12⅜	12⅜	..
17¾	4	..	Am & For Pr 2pf	400	6⅝	6	6	..
12	7⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
21⅝	13	2	Am Ice	700	16⅜	15⅜	15⅝	16¼
8½	4½	..	Am International	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
⅝	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	33	33	33	33
19½	10	..	Am Metal 6%	50	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
33	23	..	Am News	100	24	24	24	..
16⅜	6¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2200	9¼	8¾	8¾	9½
8½	4½	.40	Am Radiator	2400	5½	4⅞	5	5⅛
4	⅝	..	Am Republics	1400	⅝	½	½	..
13	7	..	Am Rolling Mill	1200	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7½
18⅝	7½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1500	9½	9¼	9⅜	10¼
55	25	.6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
36⅜	32¾	2½‡	Am Stores	200	32⅞	32⅜	32½	32¾
137⅜	97⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	36500	101¼	98¼	98⅜	101½
34½	18½	3	Am Wat W&E	100	22½	20	20	22¾
30⅝	15⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	100	24¼	23¼	23½	25⅛
12⅜	4½	..	Anaconda Cop	7400	5¼	5	5⅛	5¼
17⅛	10½	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
12	7½	1	Archer Daniels	100	8⅛	8¼	8½	..
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2⅝	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	1¾	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
94	39	6	Atchison T&SF	7100	46¼	42½	42⅝	46
86	59½	5	Atchison pf	100	64	64	64	64½
41½	14	4	Atl Coast Line	100	16	16	16	..
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10½
25½	9⅝	4	Atlas Powder	100	10⅜	10¼	10¼	..
79½	58	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	61	60	60	60
151⅜	37¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	34000	37½	32¼	32⅜	39½
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1200	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜
			—B—					
8½	3¼	..	Baldwin Loco	200	4½	4½	4½	4
28½	10½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
21⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	9⅞	9	9	9⅝
41½	11½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	14	13	13	14
24½	16	3½	Bangor & Arros	100	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	..
79½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	200	56	56	56	56
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	400	4½	4	4	4½
43½	21½	4	Beatrice Cream	1200	23	22⅜	23	23
62⅝	59	4.81	Beig Nat Rys ppf	100	61¾	61⅜	61¾	61⅜
18⅝	6¾	.60	Bendix Aviation	700	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
24⅞	13⅞	..	Best & Co	700	14½	14	14	14⅝
24⅜	12½	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13⅜
43½	26¾	.35	Borden	6100	29¾	28⅜	28½	29¾
12⅝	6⅜	1	Borg Warner	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
11¾	5	1	Briggs Mfg	500	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	7
50¼	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1400	40	38	38½	39½
36	32½	3	Brown Shoe	100	33	33	33	33
2	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	⅝	⅜	⅝	⅜
4½	1½	..	Budd Wheel	100	2	2	2	..
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
21¾	8	2½	Bush Terminal	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
65	28	7	Bush Term deb	50	29	28½	28½	28
85	60	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	60½	60	60½	63
19	7½	..	Byers	400	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	9½
			—C—					
4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
9	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
20⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3100	12	11¼	11⅜	12¼
20	15¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
43⅜	22⅜	..	Case Thresh	2200	24⅜	21½	21⅝	24⅛
73	40	7	Case Thresh pf	10	39⅞	39	39⅝	..
15	6¼	..	Caterpillar Trac	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜
2¼	1	..	Celotex ct	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15	5½	1	Cerro de Pasco	1200	7	6	6½	7⅛
20⅝	6½	3	Chesapeake Corp	1200	11	10	10¼	11½
31½	13¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	8400	17⅞	16⅝	16⅝	17⅞
15½	6	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	7	6½	7½	8½
3¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12⅝	4½	..	Chi & N'western	100	5⅜	4¼	4¼	5⅜
31	8⅞	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	9½	8½	8½	..
10⅜	4⅛	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
9	6	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
7½	2⅛	..	Childs Company	500	2½	2½	2½	3
15⅜	8¼	1	Chrysler	400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅞
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	400	19½	19¼	19½	19¾
39½	22½	7	Cluett Peabody	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
31½	22¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
10⅞	4¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
12⅜	4¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅞
30	20¼	8	Colo F & I pf	50	24	24	24	..
11	9¾	..	Colo & Southern	100	6½	6½	6½	..
16⅛	6½	1	Columbia Gas A	2500	8⅝	8	8	8⅞
41⅞	22½	3	Columbian Carb	400	24¼	22¾	22¾	24⅜
11	7¾	1	Comm Credit	200	8	8	8	8
24¼	10⅜	2	Comm Cred pf B	100	16	16	16	..
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	16¾	16¾	16¾	17½
10¼	5½	.60	Comm Solvents	1100	6⅜	6	6	6⅜
4⅞	2⅛	.30	Comwith & Sc	4100	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2⅞
68½	48	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	50¾	49¾	49½	51
11	8	1	Congoleum Naira	300	8⅝	8	8	..
11¾	7	2	Consol Film I pf	400	8	8	8	..
68¾	48¾	4	Consol Gas	10300	54	51½	51½	53¾
95	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88¾	88⅛	88⅝	88¾
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	200	6½	6¼	6¼	6¾
7⅛	4⅛	..	Consol Oil	2200	5¼	4⅜	4¾	5
47⅜	28¼	.8	Cont Baking pf	100	34	34	34	35½
41	24⅝	2½	Cont Can	3600	28¾	26¾	27½	28⅝
25¼	11	2.40	Cont Insurance	900	13	11⅞	11⅞	12¾
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	600	1	1	1	..
7	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	2700	5¼	5	5	5¼
&	⅜	..	Cont Shares	1100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
47⅜	24½	2	Corn Products	2100	35	33	33	34⅝
129½	104	7	Corn Prod pf	100	110	110	110	..
4⅝	2	..	Coty	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½
23¼	10	..	Crucible Steel	200	10	10	10	..
½	⅛	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
35½	28⅞	4	Cudahy Packing	300	30	30	30	..
2¾	1	..	Curtiss-Wright	2700	1½	1	1⅛	..
3⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
			—D—					
5¼	2	..	Davison Chem	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
8	5	..	Davega Stores	400	5	5	5	..
15¼	7	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
89½	50¼	9	Del & Hudson	200	57¼	56½	56½	61
28¾	11	..	Del Lack & W	900	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15½
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	500	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
17⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	300	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	14½	14½	14½	..
59¾	28⅞	4	du Pont de Nem	9600	30⅜	28⅞	28⅞	20½
97	89	5	Duquesne Lt pf	140	92½	92	92½	92½
			—E—					
5¼	2	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	2	2	2	2
87⅞	51½	5	Eastman Kodak	2400	54¾	51½	51½	55½
8	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle&Sp	500	5	4¾	5	4⅞
32⅝	13⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1500	15	14¼	14½	15
2¼	1	..	Elec Boat	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
4	1⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	2	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
15⅜	5½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2800	8	7½	7½	7⅝
64	22	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	32	32	32	32¾
33¼	16⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	300	19½	19½	19½	20
9¼	4	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	4	4	4	..
			—F—					
10⅜	3⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
27⅜	11	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1300	13	12¾	13	13
8½	6½	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	10	7½	7½	7½	..
15⅜	11¾	1	Firestone T & R	100	12	12	12	12
59½	48¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	49½	49½	49½	50½
53	39½	2½	First Nat Stores	1400	45	44	44	45¾
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	900	¼	¼	¼	⅛
12	4⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	5½	5½	5½	6
21½	15	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	600	15¾	15½	15⅝	15½
4½	1⅛	..	Foundation	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
5⅝	2	..	Fox Film A	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
19½	14	2	Freeport Texas	400	15	14¾	14¾	15⅛
			—G—					
17⅛	7	1	Gamewell	90	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..
3⅝	2	..	Gen Am Inv	200	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
35¾	16½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	17⅜	17	17	18
15½	7⅜	1	Gen Asphalt	100	8½	8¼	8½	9
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	1200	13¼	12¾	13	13½
105¾	99	8	Gen Baking pf	10	99	99	99	100
5½	1⅞	..	Gen Cable A	100	2½	2½	2½	..
16½	7	..	Gen Cable pf	390	7½	7	7	7¾
26½	13¾	1	Gen Electric	7200	15⅜	14½	14⅝	15¼
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2600	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
40½	30¼	3	Gen Foods	4200	32¼	31½	31½	32½
2¾	1⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅞
24⅜	8½	6	Gen G & E cv pf	400	16	15⅜	16	17
25	19⅛	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
37	28½	3	Gen Mills	100	31	31	31	31½
24⅜	10⅞	2	Gen Motors	32600	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11⅝
87¼	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	73⅜	73¼	73¼	74
4	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	1200	4	3⅞	4	4
9	5	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
28⅝	13	5	Gen Ry Signal	300	16¼	15	15	16¼
1¼	½	..	Gen Realty	200	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
1½	¼	..	Gen Thea Equip	700	¼	¼	¼	⅜
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Rax	2600	16½	15	15	16
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	58½	56½	56½	57
2½	1¼	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1½	1½	1½	..
54	35	7	Glidden ppf	40	35	35	35	..
6½	3¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
19⅜	11¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1900	13½	12⅝	12⅝	13¾
10¾	9½	..	Goodyear	200	10¾	10¼	10¾	11
61	33	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	36	36	36	..
12¼	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	12⅝	11⅜	11⅝	12¾
4⅜	1½	..	Graham Paige	1900	2	1¾	1¾	1⅜
7⅜	3⅜	..	Granby	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
30¼	20¾	1	Grant (WT)	500	22¼	22	22	22¼
25	10	2	Great Nor pf	300	11½	11	11	12¼
13¼	7	2	Great Nor Ore	300	7½	7⅜	7½	7
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
			—H—					
11⅛	6	.30	Hall Printing	200	7¾	7?	7⅜	8½
70	59	7	Hanna (Ma) pf	20	59	59	59	..
28½	17	3	Hercules Powder	300	17	17	17	..
95	80	7	Hercules Powd pf	100	80	79	79	81
83	62	6	Hershey Choc	200	68½	67½	67½	67
83	68	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	70	70	70	70
83	68	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	70	70	70	70
11⅞	9½	1	Holland Furnace	200	9½	9½	9½	..
150¼	110	8.80‡	Homestake Mf	300	116	114	114	..
4	2	..	Houdaille Her B	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
24⅜	12½	..	Houston Oil	400	14	13½	13½	14
5½	2⅝	..	Houston Oil new	500	3	2¾	3	2⅞
11⅜	4⅜	..	Hudson Motor	400	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
5⅜	2	..	Hupp Motors	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
			—I—					
13¼	9½	..	Ill Central	2300	12½	11¼	11⅜	12⅜
56	20½	4	Ill Central LL	20	24½	24	24	..
38⅜	22¼	4	Indus Rayon	400	27½	26	26	27⅞
39½	17¼	3	Ingersoll Rand	100	18	17¼	17¼	18½
24	12¾	..	Inland Steel	100	14	14	14	14
14⅜	5½	..	Interboro Rap T	300	9	8¾	8¾	..
117	75½	9‡	Int Business M	4600	84¼	80½	80¾	84
1⅜	⅝	..	Int Combustion	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	200	8	7⅝	7⅝	..
29¾	16½	1.80	Int Harvester	1200	19	17¾	18¼	19¼
11⅝	5½	2b	Int Hydroelec	1800	7½	7¼	7¼	6¾
24½	⅜	..	Int Match pf	2400	½	⅜	⅜	½
9¼	5¾	..	Int Nickel	2700	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
⅝	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
11	3½	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
40	24¾	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
23½	14	2	Int Salt	1400	16¾	15½	16⅜	..
44⅜	35⅛	3	Int Shoe	200	37	36¾	36¾	37⅜
65	37	4	Int Silver pf	40	37	37	37	39
12¼	4⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	6000	6¾	5¾	5¾	6⅜
11	2¾	..	Interstate Dept S	100	3¼	2¾	2¾	..
			—J—					
23½	10¼	..	Johns Manville	3900	13½	12¼	12¼	13½
84	50	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	100	50½	50	50	50½
			—K—					
9¼	8	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
6⅜	1	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	6½	6¼	6½	6
2⅛	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	2200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	600	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	..
10⅝	5¼	..	Kelvinator Corp	300	5½	5¾	5¾	6
38	25	6	Kendall Co pf	80	28½	28⅜	28½	..
13	5½	..	Kennecott Cop	2900	8½	7½	7¾	8
19	8⅝	1.60	Kresge	3400	11	10½	10½	10½
9⅛	¼	..	Kreuger & Toll	4700	⅜	½	½	⅜
18⅛	11¾	1	Kroger Groc & B	5900	14⅛	13¾	13¾	13⅞
			—L—					
75	55	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	55	55	55	..
22	13¼	2	Liquid Carbonic	100	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	14
34	20⅝	4‡	Loew's Inc	2700	23½	22⅝	23	23¾
4⅜	2⅝	..	Loft Inc	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
36⅝	26½	.35	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	27½	26½	26½	28½
33⅜	13½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	200	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
33⅜	13½	4	Louisville & N	400	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13
1⅝	1	..	Louisiana Oil R	300	1	1	1	..
5	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	200	4	4	4	3⅞
			—M—					
21	14½	2½	McCall Corp	400	15	14½	14½	15
19	13½	..	McCrory B	10	13⅜	13⅜	13½	14
62	44	6	McCrory pf	10	46	46	46	46½
16½	13¾	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
62¼	37¼	4	McKeesport Tin	1400	39⅝	37¼	37⅝	39½
18½	12¼	1	Mack Trucks	200	14¼	13½	13½	14⅝
60½	30	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	33½	32¼	32¼	33½
3¾	2¼	..	Madison Sq

BALANCING OF BUDGET AIDS TRADE

Most Branches of Business in Dominion Are Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 28—The announcement by the Federal Government of a balanced budget has encouraged most branches of trade in Canada. Retail merchants report a fairly good demand for seasonal merchandise. Construction work is more active than it was a month ago.

Keen interest is being displayed in the preparations which are going forward for the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in July. It is expected the deliberations wil pave the way for closer interimperial relations and the opening of wider markets for the products of each of the Empire countries.

One matter which agriculturists are insisting upon that should be thoroughly discussed at the conference is the export cattle trade. The opinion prevails that the British market could consume a larger number of Canadian cattle than are now going forward.

Reports from western Canada are favorable. Seeding throughout the prairie provinces has become fairly general, and soil conditions in most sections are satisfactory. The recent boost in wheat prices has stimulated general trade, and agricultural equipment concerns are getting good results from their sales campaigns.

The Federal Government is considering the creation of a national marketing board to develop the sale of live cattle, bacon and dairy products. Early legislative action is promised.

Favorable Trade Balance

General imports into Canada exceeded exports during March by $16,906,278, but a favorable trade balance of $8,584,784 was maintained for the 12-months period ended March 31, 1932.

Total exports for the year ended March 31 last were $587,565,517, as compared with $817,028,048 during the 12-months period ended March 31, 1931, when there was an unfavorable balance of $89,553,623. Total imports for the year were $578,-980,733, as compared with $906,581,-671 the previous year.

There is an upward trend in both wholesale and retail distribution. At department stores, good sales have been recorded for millinery and footwear, and there is a better movement in men's clothing.

Spring hardware is moving more freely, and a slight increase has been noted in the sales of paints and varnishes. Wholesalers report that the surplus supplies of most manufactured lines have been absorbed.

Production of pig iron during March totaled 17,989 tons, which was the highest tonnage for any month of this year, and marked the second month in succession that an increase has been reported. The rate of production in March amounted to 580 tons a day, as compared with 362 tons a day in February and 332 tons in January.

Steel Ingot Output Up

For the third month in succession the production of steel ingots and direct steel castings also registered an increase, the March output being reported at 43,572 tons.

Car loadings for the week ended April 9 amounted to 41,432 cars, a slight increase over the previous week. In the eastern division grain increased by 443 cars, coal by 325 cars, merchandise by 124 cars, and miscellaneous freight by 177 cars.

The value of building permits issued during March was $3,323,602; this was an increase of $745,005 or 28.9 per cent over the February total of $2,578,597, but a decrease of $6,-625,377, or 66.6 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of $9,948,-979 reported for the like month in 1931.

The bond market staged a remarkable comeback from the weakness which prevailed early in April. Striking improvement was noted last week in the Canadian National Railways issues which advanced in price from one to three points. A better demand also prevailed for the new provincial and municipal issues. Utilities were in fair demand with better prices being paid.

BOSTON & MAINE NET INCOME DROPS

Boston & Maine Railroad in March earned net income of $116,-273, which compares with $347,890 in March, 1931. For the first quarter of 1932 net income was $16,165, compared with $724,601 in the corresponding period of last year and with $1,178,552 in the first quarter of 1930.

The first quarter of 1932 showed a decline in revenues of $2,770,502, of which $1,823,331 was in freight and $772,946 in passenger revenues.

March showed a decline in freight revenues of $577,139, or 17 per cept, and $250,004, or 25.5 per cent, in passenger revenues as compared with last year. Operating expenses in the first quarter were reduced $1,840,427 compared with the first quarter of last year, and reduction in operating expenses in March was $635,026.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, April 28—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	April 28, '32	April 21, '32
Circulation	£352,814,000	£354,371,000
Public deposits	33,351,000	9,149,000
Private deposits	93,566,000	107,424,000
Bankers accounts	58,284,000	72,839,000
Other accounts	35,282,000	34,585,000
Govt's securities	63,620,000	57,606,000
Other securities	28,351,000	34,479,000
Disc and adv	11,534,000	11,197,000
Securities	16,817,000	23,282,000
Reserves	43,662,000	42,158,000
Propor res to liabs	37.3%	36.1%
Bullion	121,476,000	121,439,000
Bank rate	3%	3%

STANDARD BRANDS EARNINGS

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Standard Brands, Inc., in its report for the quarter ended March 31 shows net income of $4,-017,657, after expenses, minority interest and federal taxes, but before profit and loss items, equivalent to 30 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with $4,054,588 or 30 cents a share in the first quarter of 1931.

CONSUMERS POWER INCOME

Consumers Power Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1932, net income of $11,033,606 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $11,854,-984 in the preceding 12 months

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	76¼	76¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	19	19
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	15	14
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14	13⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	73	73
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33	32½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	59	59
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71½	71
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	47	47
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83¼	83¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101½	100¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103¾	102
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99¼	99
Amer T&T 5s '65	99½	99¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105¼	105⅛
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	66	66
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	85¾	85½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	61⅞	61⅞
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3	3
Armour & Co 4½s '39	68½	68⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	58⅛	58⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86⅝	86⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	82½	82½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	55⅛	55⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	35	35
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	75½	74½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	54½	53
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	32½	30½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	45	43¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	80	80
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	43½	43½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	89½	89½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	83	83
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	58¼	58¼
Boston & Maine 5s '55	60¼	60
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	8¼	8¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87	86½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	73	73
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104¾	104½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	44½	44⅛
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	87	87
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	55	55
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	78⅛	78⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	78⅜	78⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85½	85½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85	85
Can North 4½s '35	93	93
Can North deb 6½s '46	98¼	98¼
Can North deb 7s '40	98¼	97⅝
Can aPcific deb 4s	59½	59
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	72	72
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	23	23
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	78	77
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	85½	85½
Certainteed 5½s '48	37	37
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	6	6
Ches Corp 5s '47	52½	51½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	76½	76
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¾	101¾
Ches & O 4½s B	78½	76½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	87⅛	87⅛
Chicago B ⅝ Q rfg 5s '71	93½	93½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12	12
Chicago Gt Westt 4s '59	40¼	38
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	28	28
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	30	30
Chicago M StP&Pac arj 2000	5⅛	5¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	27¼	26½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	55	55
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	32	31½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	16½	15
Chicagmo 5s Nw 4½s	30	30
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	68½	68
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	40⅝	38
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	38	37
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	23	20
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	23	23
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	101	100½
Childs Co 5s '43	25½	25½
Chile Copper 5s '47	39	37⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90	90
Cin Un T 5s	98¼	98¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	70¼	70¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	70½	70¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	88¾	88¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34⅝	34⅝
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	70	70
Columbia G&E 5s '52 Apr	69¼	69¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	90	90
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19½	18½
Con Gas 4½s '51	95½	95⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¾	104⅜
Consum Pow unf 5s '52	101	100¾
Corn Products 5s '34	103¼	103⅛
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '60	52½	52½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	30	30
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	35	35
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79½	79½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	89	89
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	45	45
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	17¼	17
Den G Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	28	28
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95¼	95¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '40	101¾	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¼	102
Detroit Ed 5s '55	18½	18
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	70⅝	70½
Dold Packing 6s '42	85	85
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅞	97⅝
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	35½	35⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28	26
Erie RR gen lien	45½	45
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27⅞	27⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	69½	69½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	45¼	45¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99⅜	99
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100¼	100¼
Gen Pub Sve 5½s '39	80¾	80
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	39½	39½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4½	4
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	68	68
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	94⅞	94¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98	97¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	64	62
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	65	64
Great Northern 7s '36 A	76¼	75¼
Houston Belt 5s '37	87	87
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30	30
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	47	47
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	78	76
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Central 4s '53	43	43
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37	36¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	38⅛	38
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	40½	40½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¼	98
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	72⅞	72⅞
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	30	30
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	37	37
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	3¾	3¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	2¾	2¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49½	49
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49	49
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	65	64
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	30¾	30¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	7½	6¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	50	49¾
Int Paper 6s '58	21	20
Inv Equity Corp 5s B	66½	66⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29½	29½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	33½	29
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	30½	29
Inv Equity Corp 5 A	66¼	66¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	95¼	95⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	55½	55½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	50	50
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84⅜	84⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83	83
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	70	70
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '24	82½	82
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	55	55
Laclede Gas 5½s D	55	54¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	4½	4
Lehigh Val (Pa) 4s	41½	40
Loew's Inc 6s '41	80	79¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	38½	38½
L&N 4s	82	82
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	32⅞	32
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	80½	80½
Metro Water 5½s '50	38½	38
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90¼	90¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	80½	79½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	80⅞	80½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	42¾	42¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	72¼	72¼
Mo K & T 4½s '78	55⅞	55½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	32½	30
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	17⅛	16
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	34	33
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	33	29
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	33	29½
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	33¼	30
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	16⅜	15
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	13	13¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	15	15
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89½	88⅝
Nat Steel 5s	73	72
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97⅝	97¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	66	66
N O T & M 5½s '54	25	25
NYC&HR con 4s '98	72	71
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	79	79
NYC&HR 4½s N	55	54¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	55	54½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	60½	60½
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	66	65⅞
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	21¾	21¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	25⅜	25
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	36⅞	34
NY Edison 5s '44	103¾	103⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109½	109¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	105⅜	105⅜
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	82	82
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	39¼	39
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51	50¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104¼	104
NY Steam Corp 6s '56	94	94
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100½	100¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	57½	57½
Norf & W con 4s '96	89¼	89¼
North Am Co 5s '61	76	75½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '68	76	75
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	75	75
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	98	98
Nor Pacific 6s S 2047	70½	70
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	97	96¾
Ore Short Line gtd 5s' 46	99½	99
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	72¾	72¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	31	30
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	18	18
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	100¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102	102
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	34	33½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	33½	33
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	69	69
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87¾	87½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	89¾	89¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	90	86⅝
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	75	74¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	71½	71
Penn Railroad 5s '64	70½	70½
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	98¼	98¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	96	95½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	54	54
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	77	77
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91¼	91
Phil & Read C&I 5s '72	62½	62½
Phil & ReaJ C&I 6s '49	39½	39
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	53½	53½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	22½	22½
Pub Sve E&G 4s	91¾	91¼
Pub Sve E&G 4½s '67	98¼	97⅝
Pub Sve E&G 4½s 1970	98¼	98½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75	74
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70	70
Read rfg 4½s A '97	66¼	66
Read rfg 4½s B '97	64½	64½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	71½	70½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	63¼	63m
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	56¾	56½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	19½	19½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	14	13¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	22*	22½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	64½	63
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	38	38
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	3	3
Seabd A L 6s ct	3	2¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	64½	64⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	63¼	62
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	63¼	62
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	34	34
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86¾	85¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	89	86½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97½	76½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	61	60
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¼	100⅛
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	74?	74⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	53¼	53¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50½	50½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	51	49½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	39½	39¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	72⅜	72⅜
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	35?	35
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	37*	35
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅜	101¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	20	20
Tenn Coal Iron 5s	97¾	97¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97	97
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	66½	66½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30¼	29½
Trumbell Stel 6s '40	56	56
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅝	100⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	96½	96½
Union Pacific 1st 4 '47	92	91⅝
Union Pacific 4°s '67	75	75
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	77⅜	77⅛
United Biscuit 6s '42	97	96
US Rubber Co 5s '47	35½	35½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	75	74
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	24½	23½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	24½	24½
Vanadium 5s '41	45	45
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99½	99½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	62	62
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	20	20
Warren Bros 6s '41	33	32
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100½
Western Electric 5s '44	97½	97½
Western Maryland 4s '52	50	49¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	51	51
Western Union 5s '51	49	49
Western Union 6½s '36	72½	72½
Western Union 5s '60	47	46
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	43½	43½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	50¾	50¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85½	85½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Apr28	Apr27
3½s '47	101.2	100.30	100.30	100.30	101.1
1st 4¼s '47	101.27	101.24	101.27	101.27	101.24
4th 4¼s '38	102.22	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.21
US 3½s June reg	98.28	98.28	98.28	98.28	98.28
US 3s '55	94.22	94.14	94.16	94.16	94.26
US 3½s '49	96.11	96.6	96.10	96.10	96.12
US 3¼s '43 March	99.5	99.2	99.5		
US 3¼s '43 June	99.5	99.3	99.3		
US 3¼s '47	99.5	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.4
US 3¼s '56	101.2	101.	101.2	101.	
US 4s '54	103.2	103.	103.2	103.4	
US 4¼s '52	106.9	106.5	106.5	106.6	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	34⅞	34	
Akershus 5s '63	57	56⅝	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	48	48	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48	48	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	48¼	48⅛	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	48¼	47¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	47¼	47¼	
Australia 4½s '56	47¼	47¼	
Australia 4½s '56	51⅝	51⅜	
Australia 5s '55	56⅛	56¼	
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	40¼	40	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	88½	88½	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	33	33	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	91	90⅝	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96¼	96⅛	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	97	96¼	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	25	25	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	31½	31	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	28¼	27¾	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	29	28⅞	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103⅛	
Brazil 6½s '27-57	16½	16⅛	
Brazil 6½s '27-57	16	16	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	30½	20*	
Bremen 7s '35	37⅜	37	
Brisbane 5s '58	44	44	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	16	15	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25⅛	25⅛	
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	45¼	45⅛	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95⅛	95	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78⅜	78⅜	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96	95¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9½	9	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6⅝	6⅜	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	6¼	6¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	6½	6½	
Cologne (City) 6s '50	32½	32½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	21	20⅞	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	18½	18	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	18	18	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	35	33	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38⅛	38½	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	8½	8½	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	60	60	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	69½	69¼	
Deutsche Bk 6s stfs '32	64½	64½	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	60	58⅜	
Dutch Ei 6s '47	90¾	90¾	
Dutch Ei sf 6s '52	85	84⅛	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	37½	37½	
Fiat 7s '46 war	81½	81½	
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	50	50	
Frankfort 6½s '53	21	21	
French (Rep) 7s '49	117	117	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120	120	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	30⅞	30	
German 7s '49	59½	59	
Gem Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	29	29	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	27¾	27¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	27	27	
Germ Cen Agr Bk 7s '50	30	29¾	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	28½	28½	
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	34	34	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35½	34¾	
Greek 6s '68	17	16	
Greek 7s '64	19½	19½	
Hansa 6s '39 ww	15	15	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	25	24⅞	
Hungary Mun 7s '46	18	18	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	74½	73	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	73¾	73	
Italy (King) 7s '51	88¾	88¼	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	40	40	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	49	48¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	57	56½	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	67¾	67⅝	
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	34	34	
Karstadt 6s '43	18	18	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11⅞	11½	
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	69½	69½	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅜	102	
Marseilles (City) 6s 34	103⅜	103½	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	8½	8½	
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	16½	13⅝	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102½	102½	
Norway (King) 5s '63	70	69½	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	71*	70⅝	
Norway (King) 6s '43	74¼	74⅛	
Norway (King) 6s '51	75⅜	75⅛	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	54½	54½	
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '43	42½	42½	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	101½	101	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	98½	98½	
Paulista Ry 7s '42	56	56	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	3½	3	
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	3	3	
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	9½	9	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	50	49¾	
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	10	10	
Prussia 6½s '51	26⅜	26	
Prussia 6s '52	24½	24	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	27½	27	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	24¾	24¾	
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	37	35	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	25⅝	25⅝	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	23½	23½	
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	37½	37¼	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	8⅜	7¾	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	8	8	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	10	10	
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	11	10⅝	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	69	69	
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	8⅞	8¾	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	60	60	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	21½	21¼	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	25	23½	
Saxon State 6½s '46	32¾	32⅜	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	34¼	34¼	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	37	37	
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	39⅝	39¼	
Siemens 6½s '51	43⅞	43	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	37	36⅞	
Soissons (City) 6s '36	102¾	102¾	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	77	77	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103¼	102⅞	
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	50½	50½	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	51	50¾	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	40¾	40	
Trvel 7½s '55	45	45	
U K Ot Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	100½	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	17	17	
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	40½	40½	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	27⅝	27⅝	
Warsaw 7s '58	38½	38	
Westphalia El 6s '53	19½	19½	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	54¾	54	

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	April 23	April 16
Gold	77,480,000	77,065,000
Sight balances abroad	4,567,000	4,408,000
Neg bills bght abroad	7,536,000	7,697,000
Commer bills, France	4,387,000	3,843,000
Adv agst securities	2,750,000	2,806,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,880,000	6,880,000
Circulation	81,145,000	81,827,000
Treasured cur accts	29,209,000	27,802,000
Treasury	196,000	86,000
Sinking fund	3,638,000	3,056,000
Private	25,636,000	24,307,000
Total sight liabilities	110,355,000	109,630,000
Ratio	70.21%	70.30%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

AMERICAN EUROPEAN SECURITIES

American European Securities Company reports for the March quarter net profit of $164,802, and balance after preferred dividends of $89,802. This compares with net profit a year ago of $186,051 and balance after preferred dividends of $113,051.

Railroads Showing Some Betterment

INDICATIONS are becoming stronger that the railroads have started on the highway leading to recovery in earning power. Nine of the first 28 railroads to give March results showed increases in net railway operating income over March, 1931. This indicates a continuance of the trend shown in February, when many of the carriers made better showings in operating results than in the like month last year.

Corroborative evidence is seen in the modest gain of around 22,000 cars in railroad carloadings for the week ended April 16. The three previous weeks had shown decreases. It is an indication of quickening industrial activity when commercial products flow in increasing quantities over the transportation arteries of the nation.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans—	Today	Last Pre.	Yr.Ago
Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch, renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	3¼	3¼	2¼@3

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Lem and the General

By LOUISE HUBERT GUYOL

Chapter Four

CAPTAIN STUART glanced toward the rumble seat, but decided the two men would be safer on the seat beside him. Dick could stand on the running board and closed down the rumble. Standing beside the car, he trained the spotlight into the woods on both sides of the road, and helped Lem and Dick hunt for the lost mules. Finally he said:

"Better get along home, lad. I'm sorry his uncle was compassionate. We'll see what we can do. And, heroes work waiting for you tomorrow, you and your mule. You'll both be paid, you know."

They lifted the bandits into the car, Dick stood on the right, and the car started off again, toward Hernando.

Lem, alone in the dark, groped for the halter that swung from the General's head, and bowed his head on the rough hide. His body shook with sobs and humiliation. It was the first time he had cried in his life that he could remember.

* * *

Next morning Lem Carter went to work with his mule, and a number of others belonging to the Government.

That afternoon he saw Dick Robin standing on the bank calling him triumphantly. He left his work, in spite of the protests of the overseer, and hurried toward Dick, who called out:

"We turned 'em over to the proper authorities."

"Who?" Lem looked stupid.

"The men," Dick was impatient; "and they'll get justice."

"And my money?" Lem asked.

Dick shook his head and Lem turned off.

After that they saw little of each other for a week or more, although once or twice another occasion-ally Lem worked below the bank, from one of the barges. Dick watched from the edge of the bank or the deck of a steam-tug.

It was an exciting week for Dick. Dug he went with one of the young engineers. Captain Stuart had gone up to Cairo—seeing in actual operation what he had often read about—the constructive, protective work for the land and against the river.

The plant was put in position at Redman Point. There were barges for mooring, others for weaving the mattresses, other for the brush before it was bound into fascines. Supplies were piled on some, stones on others. There were hydraulic dredges and pile drivers, towboats and tugs, hundreds of men, and almost as many mules.

And always among the men was Lem, sometimes, in the faded overalls and old Panama, directing the mules, at other times in raincoat and sou'wester, directing a stream of water against the bank.

It amused Dick to note how the river had to give of her own supply for her own control. Pumps on a boat, that had a pile driver at the other end, sent the water through the big hose. Men, below the bank, held the nozzle, guiding the stream where grading was indicated, fitting the curve of the land for the mattress that was being prepared out on the river.

Dick watched that work from the deck of the Minnow, the little tug reserved for the officers. Sometimes he went from barge to barge, eager over what he was learning. First there were the mooring barges, to hold the mattress in position. They were festooned with chains, to keep the drift off during construction. Later they would help to sink the mat.

All that was explained to Dick, by Lieutenant Kline, one of the three young engineers.

From the mooring they passed to the mat barges. They had transverse ways, making an incline. There were platforms, and drums of shining wire, and a great iron letter Y near the top of each way. Dick laughed every time a man lifted the leg of the Y, throwing out a fascine, or bundle of tightly bound willows. The fascines were supplied to the mat barge from their own barge, which in turn was supplied from the brush barge.

Each fascine was about 12 inches in diameter. When it was tossed out of the Y-shaped "former" it rolled down the ways, and then the sewing gang took charge.

"They work the way my sister Sallie does," Dick said to Mr. Kline, "when she's darning our stockings."

"Sure," the young officer answered. "It's just like weaving."

They went aboard one of the barges piled with stones. Dick tried to lift one of the pieces but couldn't.

"When will they start sinking?" he asked, knowing Lem would be able to lift these stones, and throw them overboard, when the mattress was slipped from its barge onto the curve of the bank.

"In about a week. Maybe less. Takes about two weeks to finish a big fellow, like that. Tomorrow we start clearing and grading, down at the big bend, nearer the Point.'

"Where Lem lives," Dick stated. Then, "You're going tomorrow?"

His voice was sad.

Lieutenant Kline nodded joyously. "Captain Stuart's coming tonight. We're all going, down towards Vicksburg. They run us up and down the whole show, educating us."

"Aren't you educated?" Dick gasped. "I thought—aren't you a West Pointer?"

"Sure," the young man answered again. "But you don't suppose I've finished my education, do you? here we just get books. This is the real thing. Seeing the works, doing it."

"I want to work," Dick spoke wistfully.

"Why don't you. What can you do?"

"I'm ready for col—" Dick began, but stopped. "Nothing," he said meekly.

"Then learn," commanded the youthful officer of the United States Army.

* * *

Next morning it was Thursday again, and two boys and a mule came to a stop in the middle of the dusty road that ran below the levee, where it sloped to the Mississippi River. It was cool under the morning breeze of mid-June in Arkansas.

One boy looked longingly at the rope halter held lightly in the thin fingers of the other. And that boy gazed hungrily at a bundle of books swinging from a strap in the hands of the other.

"Look here, Lem!" Dick Robin said, "if you'll teach me to manage mules—a whole team of them, I alone one ornery critter like the General—I'll teach you arithmetic and history and French—and everything—That I know," he added more modestly.

The boy in blue overalls pushed a Panama hat slowly from his freckled forehead, so far that it fell and he did not even know he was bareheaded.

Next moment he was reaching for the books and the boy in the low-necked shirt, and white linen knickers, had the rope halter in his strong fingers.

The black mule looked from one boy to the other.

He raised his head, swinging it slowly, back and forth. Dick was jerked from the ground, described an arc in the air, came down, plunk astride the bare back, but leaning forward grabbed at the short mane. The mule said something.

Lem looked up from an open page. "You treat that poor dumb defenseless creature kindly," he laughed, "or I'll—"

"You mind your business," Dick shouted, "and your books, and me and my mule'll—"

Robert E. Lee added his voice to the noisy mirth and King Nebuchadnezzar Jones came from behind the Captain's car, that stood at the side of the road.

"What's de fuss? What's de fuss? What's de fuss?" he looked at the boys and the mule, and then turned again to wiping the gleaming surface of the Government automobile.

"Captain's going off dis mawnin'," he mumbled, "wid dem nice young men." He unlocked the rumble top, lifted it, made a queer sound, bent, and then stood upright, his face sober.

"Who's been doing what to de Holy Scripchers?" he demanded, trying to hold together the fluttering pages of a Bible, stained with sticky stuff and patterned in feathery design.

Swooping, Lem gathered up one of the pages. Exodus XIV was printed at the top of the page. Only that showed, and the fourteenth verse. Over the rest of the text, held on by old molasses, were his five $10 bills.

"My education!" he waved the page before Uncle Nezzar's astounded eyes, wheeled and moved toward the General.

The General lifted his heels. Dick turned a somersault into the dust.

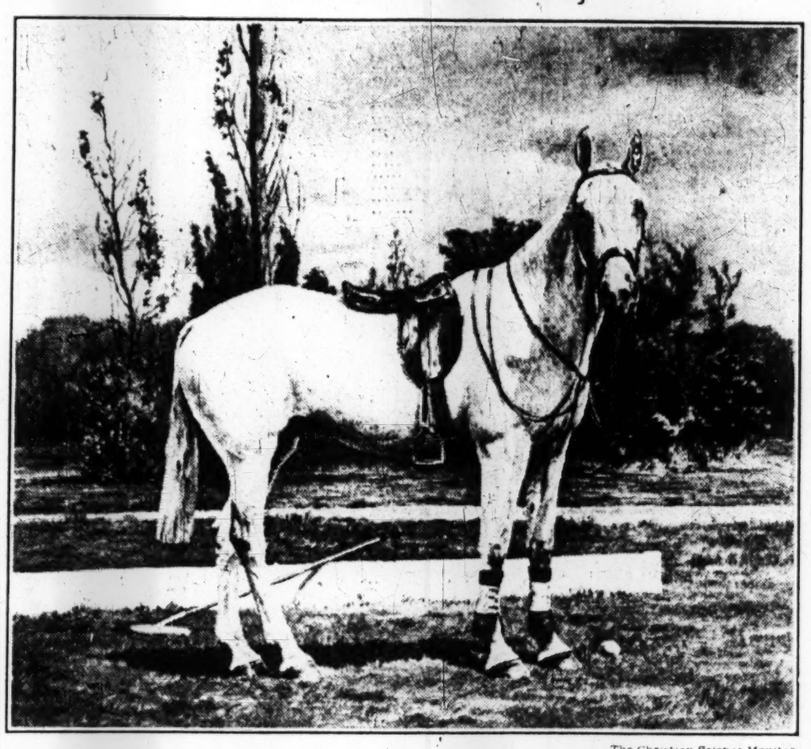
"He — must — have — kicked — it — into — the — rumble — that — night," Dick sputtered, getting up.

The black mule looked out over the yellow Mississippi, twitching both long ears assentingly.

The two boys gripped hands, gazing at one another understandingly.

(The End)

A Favorite Polo Pony



The Christian Science Monitor

From a Water Color Drawing by Young Twin Artists, Who Have Since Childhood Worked Together on the Same Drawing or Painting.

Twin Artists of Girsby Grange

IN A lonely farmhouse hidden away among the fields of northern Yorkshire live two young sister artists, Dorothy and Elizabeth Alderson, and because their work is exceptional in quality and their method of execution quite unique their fame has spread far and wide.

Arriving at the nearest village, those who would see the sisters at their work are told in broad Yorkshire to "Go oop bank till yer cum t'bridge and then ask agen." Having crossed the bridge and continued on their way for another three miles, they will have to traverse two rough fields before coming face to face with Girsby Grange.

Dolly and Betty, as they are called, are twins, and when first able to crawl would make their way to the fireplace and draw on the white hearthstone with bits of coal, and it was not long before the drawings took the form of kettles or pans or other familiar objects. When they were a little older they were given a box of colored chalks and amused themselves by drawing pictures on the stone pavement which encircles the farm. But here is the extraordinary part about it, their drawings from the first were always joint work, both children working on the same picture as if it were the most natural thing in the world to do.

Then came the time when they entered for a juvenile competition run by a Yorkshire weekly paper and won the prize. Encouraged by their success, they entered for more competitions and won these also; in fact, they won so many prizes that at last they had to stop, for, as they expressed it, "it wasn't fair on the others."

At this period their models were chiefly the farm animals, but friends soon began to ask them to sketch their favorite pets, and it was not long before orders began to come in from owners of horses and dogs, and today there is not a famous horse in the district—and Yorkshire is noted for its stables—that they have not painted.

When working on their sketches the twins sit close together, one having the paint-box on her knee, the other a tin of water, and while each holds one end of the block, one draws in the subject, the other following with a rough wash of paint. Then, while discussing color and detail, the work goes ahead, only pausing for a special bit to be put in by one twin, such as a horse's eye. "You see," they will explain, "the work is done so much quicker together."

Last summer, a visitor, after seeing their paintings, promised them at least a dozen orders if they would go to Paisley. So they spent three weeks in Scotland, arriving back with 25 sketches—and a couple of bright red plaid ties! These sketches were then enlarged and finished, and despite the fact that the work was done in the evenings after the duties on the farm were over, and when their only light was an incandescent lamp, the color is excellent.

About 10 years ago, when the first order began to come in, the twins asked themselves whether it would not be wise to have some art lessons at a technical school, but after beginning a course they had to stop, as they found the instruction only confused them. The fact that they are entirely self-taught does not seem to have handicapped them in any way, and besides the continual flow of commissioned work, some of their paintings have been shown in the Newcastle Art Gallery.

Photo by W. Richardson, Darlington, Eng.-The Christian Science Monitor

Dorothy and Elizabeth Alderson at Their Work.

The Cactus Wren

One thinks of a wren as a tiny little body with quick motions and sweet voice. But in our Southwest is a member of the family some two or three inches longer than its cousin, the house wren, and quite different in all its habits. This is the cactus wren of the desert plains.

In color, the cactus wren is chiefly black and white, with a conspicuous white line extending far back from just above the eye. Its head is large and its bill and tail long. The voice is not at all wren-like, but grating and monotonous.

It is from the chosen home of this wren and the sort of vegetation that grows there that the bird gets its name. Cactus wren, it is well called, for about the cacti of the desert it lives, and among their thorns it builds its bulky nest, shaped much like a big round bottle laid on its side. One wonders how it ever comes and goes in such a place without being pricked with thorns, but evidently these do not disturb it or it would find some other place in which to rear its young.

Altogether, it is a very strange and interesting member of a family of birds having habits, as a rule, quite different from its own.

A Visit to a Goldbeating Factory

DOES it seem possible that the gold in a five dollar gold piece can be hammered out so thin that it will make a sheet 5000 square inches in size; or that an ounce of gold can be beaten into 16,000 leaves covering a surface 105 square feet; or that 367,000 leaves have been placed one on top of the other to make a pile an inch high?

The process of gold beating is a very ancient one and is done by hand today much in the same way that it was done in the days of King Solomon. Recently the writer visited a goldbeating factory and found it a most interesting experience.

When we entered the factory a great din greeted our ears. Some twenty-five men were all beating away as hard as they could, each at his own table, using hammers that weighed between sixteen and twenty pounds. It looked like a very hard job but one of the owners, who kindly showed us the process step by step, said that it wasn't as hard as it looked because the big hammers bounced up of themselves without much effort on the beater's part.

Bricks of Gold

But to start at the beginning of the story. First of all the gold arrives at the factory in the form of flat bricks about five inches long and one inch wide. These are melted down in a crucible and treated to a process by which the gold is purified. It is then poured into molds and the resulting bricks rolled out by machinery into strips as thin as can be handled.

Each brick makes a strip about twenty-five yards long and one inch wide. These strips are then given to the goldbeater, and from this point on he carries the gold through the entire process himself.

First, he measures the long, thin strip into inch squares, which he then cuts off with large scissors. Next, he places the squares in a "kutch." The "kutch" consists of a pack of specially prepared papers between which the squares are placed exactly in the center. A kutch contains 200 gold squares.

Strips of parchment are then wrapped around it both ways to form a box and the gold-beater is ready to begin his first hammering process. He never strikes two blows in the same place but twists and turns and overturns his kutch with its valuable contents over and over again with one hand while he wields his big hammer with the other in rhythmical stroke.

The Shroder

When he has beaten his kutch until the gold squares have become four times their original size, he sits down at his table and, carefully lifting each sheet of gold onto a leather cushion in front of him he cuts it both ways, making four new squares about an inch in size. His cutter is made of malacca cane and is called a "filling-wagon." Now he takes the resultant 800 squares and places them between the leaves of another pack, called a shroder.

The leaves of the shroder, instead of being made of paper, are of a very thin transparent skin. These skin-sheets, called goldbeater's skin, are made by a London company. It is a secret process and has been handed down from generation to generation. The shroder is now wrapped up in parchment, and the goldbeater is off again on his hammering process, twisting and turning his shroder just as he did the kutch.

Once more these squares are hammered out to four times their original size and then cut into inch squares and placed in a new pack of leaves, called a "mold." The gold squares from every shroder are enough to fill three molds. When the mold is prepared just like the kutch and shroder, up jumps the hammer and away goes the beating again. The last beating takes four hours.

It will be seen from the above that there are three distinct processes or "sets of beatings," in kutch, shroder and mold. The whole process from the time the beater receives his strips until he returns his mold with the finished gold leaf takes a period of about 25 hours.

In walking past the men, each engaged in a different process, we noticed one sitting down at his table with the leaves of a shroder laid out before him rubbing powder on each one with a hare's foot. This is done with every leaf in kutch, shroder and mold before it is used again.

The factory was on the ground floor. The tables at which the men hammered were made of wooden trays, set on stone pillars, which in turn rested on wooden bases which went through the floor some two and a half feet into the ground. It will readily be understood that the foundations must be very solid to withstand the constant blows of the big hammers.

No girls were present at the factory the day we were there. But we were told that some 27 girls are employed who do their part of the work at home. They carry home the molds, each filled with sheets of finished gold leaf, and transfer them with wooden tweezers into attractive little books ready for market. It takes them about four years to become expert at this work and the men about the same time. C. S.

Mail Bag

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for the Mail Bag Column, through which I have gained so many friends.

The letters I receive are so jolly, and friendly, and interesting I feel as though I know the authors of them. My pen pals are many now and each letter I get makes me happier. Sometimes I come home from school, all tired and dull, and when I find a letter from one of my many pals it cheers me up so.

Last winter for a while I was away from school for two weeks. During this time I received so many wonderful letters that I recovered much sooner than I expected, for they kept me from thinking of myself. Before I gained these friends I was an unhappy girl. Now I am so happy!

France, Spain and Switzerland, and Holland hold a charm for me. I wonder if some girl would write to me from these countries. I am German, English, Irish, Scotch and French by birth and would like to receive letters from England, Ireland and Scotland, too. Won't some mademoiselle, senorita, Dutch miss, lass, or colleen write to me. I already have a dear correspondent in Berlin, Germany, somewhat older than myself.

I am 16 years old, and interested in fiction reading, tennis, and swimming. Mary Lou O.

Santa Paula, California

Dear Editor:

In one of my high school subjects each one of us has an annual project assigned by the teacher. The title of my project is "Customs in Spanish-Speaking Countries," and I particularly want to have first-hand information from persons living in Spanish-speaking countries. I asked myself the question, "Where shall I get all that information?"

A friend of mine told me of the Mail Bag, and I resolved to write to the Monitor asking you to help me find some girls in Spanish-speaking countries who could help me. It will be a great favor that I will never forget in all my life.

I might mention here that I understand a little Spanish. This will be a help if my correspondent does not write perfect English.

Hoping that many girls reading this poor letter will answer the call for help from a humble friend. Tillie R.

Lakewood, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have often been told that one cannot have friends unless one is friendly. Certainly the Mail Bag has proved this to me.

Through my correspondents I have found many interests. I know that if it had not been for one, I would never have taken up the study of German, nor read so many and interesting books, nor have had the pleasure of receiving such interesting letters written in three languages.

Then in my own country there is one dear one who has never ceased to be a source of encouragement and a joy to write to. She is a gloom chaser and I am always happy after reading her letters.

In fact, I enjoy every one of these friendships which the Mail Bag has afforded me, and want to tell others that if they have not experienced the pleasure of receiving or sending letters through this column to make use of the opportunity. Edna C.

Merriam, Kansas

Dear Editor:

First of all I wish to thank the Mail Bag for my many correspondents. I have learned a great deal about the United States and foreign nations from my "pen pals."

We live in the town of Merriam. It is a suburb of Kansas City. Merriam is a town of about 1200 inhabitants. We have several business stores and quite a few residences. Our chief work here is truck gardening.

I have several pets. These are Snubs (named after Snubs in our paper) and three cats—Fluffy, the mother, and two kittens, named Spotty and Fabby. I also have several baby chickens.

I am a Camp Fire Girl and I get a great deal of fun out of the organization. We take hikes and eat out of doors often.

I would like to hear from a girl my own age (12) in any country, especially from Germany, France and Sweden. I can speak only the English language, but I can have letters translated. I am interested in all outdoor sports, especially tennis and swimming. I promise to answer all letters. Ruth E. M.

Lane Cove, Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

Since last writing to you I am a year older and I hope wiser. I have graduated from college, and I am awaiting an appointment as a home economics teachers in the education department of N. S. W., and I have made three sincere pen friends through the Mail Bag.

At present Sydney is agog with excitement because of the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, which ceremony will be completed before this letter arrives. I was present at the ceremony of turning the first sod for the bridge, and have watched the granite pylons stretch forth steel arms, growing longer day by day, until at length they met in the perfect arch of a famous bridge. It is very like Hell Gate Bridge, New York, in design. I have taken many pictures of the bridge in the various stages. If any of my fellow Mail Baggers wish to know more, well, they know what to do.

I should like to hear from anybody about 20 years of age interested in home economics, art, sport, languages and dramatics. Hazel T.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

Many thanks to The Christian Science Monitor because of its interesting international news which has helped me in my school work. Also for the Mail Bag helping me to make many sincere and interesting friends.

I have made innumerable attempts at writing a letter to the Mail Bag, but never succeeded in finishing. Yet, there must be others who have the same hobbies as I have.

As New York is a commercial city, girls and boys do not have much space for outdoor sports. A game of tennis and a good swim are the only real sports I am able to enjoy during the summer.

Why not write and ask me about the "Cosmopolitan City"? I will endeavor to give some picture of life as it is to be found there. If you have heard about all this, I will tell you more, and if you have not why that will be better still. I am able to read and write a little in French.

Ssh—I have just visualized something wonderful—a postman has just come to my door, with a tremendous package of letters. Is yours one of them? Gerry T.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Martha S. (13), Sacramento, Calif.—Interested in stamps.

Priscilla W. (13), Boston, Mass.—Interested in cooking, sewing, knitting and drawing.

Dorothy Ann J. (14), Peru, Ind.—Interested in cooking, sewing and roller skating.

Florence S. (14), Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

Audrey L. (15), Portland, Ore.—Especially from foreign lands.

Anne J. (15), St. Louis, Mo.

Muriel B. (16), Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

Lindi B. (16), Long Beach, Calif.—Interested in music, reading, writing stories and sports.

Eleanor B. (16), Bronx, N. Y.

Virginia P. (16), Seattle, Wash.—Especially from Spain, Germany, Africa and South America.

Marjorie A. (16), Menlo, Mich.

Lorraine A. (18), Brooklyn, N. Y.

From Boys

Ernest N. (13), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in stamps.

Irwin M. (14), New York, N. Y.—Interested in stamps.

Jack W. (15), Oberlin, Ohio.—Interested in stamps.

Henry H. (17), Hamburg, Germany.—From Asia, Africa, South America, Central America, Canada and northern United States. Interested in Boy Scouts, aviation.

Over 20

Edith M. G., Liverpool, England.

Jerry H., Mich., San Diego, Calif.—Especially foreign lands.

C. P. M., Chicago, Ill.—Especially from any part of the British Empire.

Rose B., Yonkers, N. Y.—Especially from New Zealand and Japan.

Helen M. B., Connecticut, Ohio.—Especially from a French girl.

Richard P., Boston, Ohio.—Interested in painting, reading and swimming.

Harley M. H., Marshall, Mo.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and properly addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note stating the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. The most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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BEAR MOUNTAIN TRAILS SCHOOL READY TO OPEN

University of Open Air Plans Busy Season Beginning May 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—A "university of the open air" will swing wide its portals here once more on May 1 with the expectation of further enlarged enrollment. Its "classrooms" are the great out-of-doors, its "classes" are family picnics or outings, and its "students" are mature and embryonic nature lovers.

The university is the Bear Mountain Trailside Museum, located in Palisades Interstate Park, where 27 acres of land have been set aside for popular nature lore instruction.

From May to October each year the museum, with its nature trails and zoo, is operated jointly by the department of education of the American Museum of Natural History and the commissioners of Palisades Interstate Park. Its purpose is to "inculcate in the minds of thousands of city folks a greater appreciation and respect for the world out-of-doors."

To further this aim, not only has the Trailside Museum collected animal exhibits, but it has labeled trees and plants on 2½ miles of trail, where potential nature lovers may learn nature's secrets through close contact with its beauties.

Baby Zoo Attracts

Thus through enjoyable "education" the museum workers are preaching the gospel of plant and tree preservation as well as that of humane treatment of animals. By development of a love of nature in the "student" destructive thoughts are eliminated. The work involves the sharing of nature interests and information with as many visitors as possible.

As a means to develop interest in animals, live exhibits of fish, turtles, insects, birds, snakes, amphibians and other small animals are kept each season.

In addition several tame animals comprise a small zoo. Each year a few animals, such as "Coco," a raccoon, "Caroline," a gray fox from North Carolina, "Jim," a crow, and "Sachet," a skunk, are tamed through kindness and become friends of every youngster and parent who visits the Trailside Museum.

When the "university" closes in October those animals which can care for themselves are freed. Arrangements are made to house those who are dependent.

The officials are careful not to give the animal concentration, the appearance of a zoo. Instead an effort is made to design a spot where various animals can be observed "in' an environment similar to their native habitat." Experience has taught the workers that the ability to attract the great majority of their guests depends on this display and its well-being.

Friendly With Children

The tame animals quickly become friendly with children. Last year "Coco" was particularly fond of performing for crowds. He delighted in executing his most amusing trick that of overturning his water basin and balancing it on his four paws.

In connection with the live exhibits, an index card is maintained on the habits of each, so that proper care may be afforded them. Also labels briefly inform the visitor of the animal's history and other details.

Perhaps one of the greatest works of the museum is that of correcting common fallacies concerning snakes and other animals by presentation of facts through labels and personal contact with the visitors.

Mr. William E. Carr, assistant curator at the American Museum of Natural History who is in charge of the work, said in his 1931 report:

"We have the very highest regard for all that natural science has to reveal. A constant striving for the presentation of the absolute truth is eminently present in all we set forth. But interwoven in this honest fabric of facts are immutable strands of sympathy and respect for the unexpressed but undeniable wishes of our audience. These wishes have to do with a thirst for the dramatic, and with a subtle request for the appealing side of nature exposition, neither of which desires may be satisfied with facts alone."

Roemer to Head Building Officials

Mr. Edward W. Roemer, building commissioner of Boston, was elected president of the New England Building Officials Conference, at the closing yesterday of the three-day annual convention at the Hotel Kenmore. The building officials joined with the Massachusetts Housing Association and the Massachusetts Civic League in a luncheon session dedicated primarily to observance of the bicentennial of George Washington.

Mr. E. P. Smith of the Lincoln Electric Company, Cleveland, talked on the use of light metal materials in the erecting of structures, and forecast drastic innovations in building from the increased availability of these materials. Mr. George N. Thompson of the United States Department of Commerce, in a résumé of President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, presented the President's ideal of a home for every thrifty family, and outlined the Chief Executive's scheme of home loan banks to permit the financing of home building on a larger scale.

Other officers elected include Mr. Jarry Carey, state supervisor of plans, vice-president, and Mr. Frank Curley, superintendent of construction, Boston.

COLBY RECEIVES GIFT

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 28—The library of Colby College has received a gift of more than 200 volumes in the field of geology from Dr. George Otis Smith, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Washington, a graduate of Colby College in the class of 1893.

Six-Cent Bicentennial Stamp Portrays Militant Washington

Painted by John Trumbull. Engraved by Burt-The Christian Science Monitor

"WASHINGTON BEFORE THE BATTLE OF TRENTON"

Artist Chats With President About Strategy at Trenton and Expression in Painting Shows Unusual Degree of Animation

WASHINGTON POSTAGE STAMP SERIES
Seventh of Twelve Articles

By LANING HUMPHREY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Before Trenton" Portrait — Highly dramatic tactics for painting Washington were employed by John Trumbull in making the original of the head on the six-cent Bicentennial stamp. Interesting as is the presentation of the face, it is for the figure—unfortunately crowded out by the limits of postage stamp area—that the painting is especially valued. At 60, Washington here appears in the very uniform he had worn 16 years earlier, at the battle of Trenton. Despite the correctness of measurements in Houdon's statue at Richmond, the sculptor is accused of artificiality in the posture, while Trumbull is credited with equal correctness of proportion and complete fidelity to Washington's posture.

Trumbull, for the three years following his return to his native country from his second sojourn abroad, had been traveling about the freed states applying his European art training to obtaining portraits for a series of large paintings of episodes in American history—such as the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence."

Historical Setting—It is 1792. This is the third year of the first admmistration of Washington. He has no Presidential Cabinet, as such—the Constitution not making specific provision for one. But he has developed a habit of consulting with the Vice-President, John Adams; the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, or Secretary of State, Jefferson; the Attorney-General, Randolph; the Chief Justice, Jay; the Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton; and the Secretary of War, Knox. The institution of the Presidential Cabinet will evolve from this beginning. Vermont this year becomes a state. Adams and Jefferson are thinking of their chances in the second presidential election.

The wanderings of John Trumbull have brought him to the National Capital, Philadelphia. He is informed by a member of Congress from South Carolina that the City Council of Charleston has ordered that the President be requested to allow Colonel Trumbull to take his portrait for the City Hall.

In New York's City Hall there already hangs a Washington portrait by Trumbull. What shall be the pose this time? Trumbull has an inspiration. Perhaps thought of the South has reminded him of something. When Cornwallis became prisoner of Washington after the surrender at Yorktown, he had praised Washington's skill in the campaign. Then he had added:

"But after all, your Excellency's achievements in New Jersey were such that nothing could surpass them."

New Jersey—Trenton! It was that unparalleled bold stroke of Washington in recrossing the Delaware after his retreat, and attacking in a snowstorm, that Trumbull had heard discussed by Europeans again and again for long afterward.

When Washington meets Trumbull for the new picture the artist chats with him in lively fashion about the Battle of Trenton. Everyone knows the successful outcome. But what of the story of evolving the plan? The theme proves attractive to the President. He even allows Trumbull to persuade him to don the uniform he wore at Trenton. His eyes light up, his face loses its unemotional cast. He gives a lively account of the circumstances—how he decided that "necessity, dire necessity" justified boating his forces across the Delaware to attack troops much superior in number and equipment.

Perhaps—probably—never before has Washington shown such animation in this business he detests so, of posing for an artist. Trumbull captures the mood very well upon his canvas. The finished picture pleases the artist himself immensely. Washington, too, views it with satisfaction.

But people treat artists so strangely. The members of the City Council of Charleston do not like this vivid military presentation of Washington. They ask Trumbull to paint him again in the capacity of President. He does so. The "Trenton" Portrait becomes a cherished possession of its proud painter. When he becomes Secretary of Legation to John Jay in London, he takes it there. Finally it is presented to Yale.

[The next article in this series will appear on May 5.]

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—Y. W. C. A. Talk.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; children's program.
5:30 Henry Tafe, tenor.
5:45 Plectrum Players.
6:00 Black and Blue detectives.
6:15 Job Finding Campaign.
6:30 Old Painter; announcements; news.
6:45 Dunlop Quarter Hour.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 WEEI organist.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Irene Bordoni; Ray Perkins, guest.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano duo; quartet; Welcome Lewis.
9:30 NBC, Rudyard Kipling's Stories.
10:00 NBC, Ted Weems's Orchestra from Chicago; Jack Denny's Orchestra; Bernard Sobol.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Leo Conrad's Orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Beal Street Nights.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)

5:00 p.m.—Matinee orchestra.
5:30 "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; Job-Finding Campaign.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Songs, Betty Cole.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billie Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Dr. Traprock and Harriet Lee.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 NBC, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 Sanderson & Crumit, songs.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins' Corners."
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Hirsch Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Studio announcement; news.
11:25 McKenelly's Orchestra.
11:00 Teddy Black's Orchestra.
12:15 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Mirror," Salon Ensemble.
5:30 "The Three Minute Men."
5:45 Lillian Perrin; orchestra.
6:00 News; announcements; short subjects.
6:45 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, The Mills Brothers.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club; interview; soloist; orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien, soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," by Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Orchestra; soloist.
9:15 CBS, modern male chorus.
9:30 CBS, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:00 Broadcast from Boston Arena.
11:00 "Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ; Francis Cronin.
11:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, Art Kreuger's Orchestra.
12:45 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p.m.—Organ recital.
5:15 The Happy Repairman.
5:30 CBS, Singing Comedians.
5:45 "Movie Stars Revue."
6:00 CBS, International Exchange program.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy duo.
6:35 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 "Joe Palooka."
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Sylvia Froos; Victor Moore; orchestra.
7:45 Concert ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Mystery Baritone."
8:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
8:45 Chemical Society talk.
9:00 Copley-Plaza Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; Francis J. Cronin.
9:30 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Trumpeteers; Edwin C. Hill.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Boswell Sisters.
10:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p.m.—Hawaiian Melodists.
5:15 "Flying Fingers."
5:30 Frederick Bonner, baritone.
6:00 "Harmony Sisters."
7:00 Truman Carew's Royal Collegians.
7:45 Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 Violin ensemble.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a.m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a.m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a.m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a.m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a.m.—NBC, Music appreciation hour; Walter Damrosch, conducting.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p.m.—News; stocks; produce; pianist.
1:00 p.m.—The Daily Tatler.
2:15 p.m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p.m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p.m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
3:45 p.m.—Harold Hatley, tenor.
4:00 p.m.—News; stocks.
4:20 p.m.—Jimmie Carlan's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:00 a.m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a.m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
8:30 Studio and NBC programs.
11:00 a.m.—Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p.m.—NBC and studio programs.
1:30 p.m.—Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p.m.—"Books and Authors."
3:45 p.m.—Studio programs.
3:30 p.m.—Home Forum; Cooking School.
4:00 p.m.—Studio period.

WNAC

6:30 a.m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a.m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a.m.—CBS, Reporter.
11:30 a.m.—CBS, Round the World Cooking School.
12:00 noon—Shopping news; news.
1:00 p.m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p.m.—CBS programs.
2:45 p.m.—CBS, Columbia educational feature.
3:00 p.m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:30 p.m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
3:45 p.m.—CBS, Thirty-eighth annual Penn relay carnival.
4:45 p.m.—Organ recital, Francis Cronin.

WAAB

7:45 a.m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a.m.—CBS and studio programs.
12:30 p.m.—Noonday service from King's Chapel.
1:00 p.m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p.m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p.m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:15 p.m.—Baseball game, Braves vs. New York Giants.

URUGUAY REFUSES ACTION

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., April 28 (AP)—The Government has taken no action on the proposal to postpone the 1933 meeting of the Pan-American Conference.

Local Classified

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Work guaranteed; moderate prices; 24-hour service. LE PARISIAN, 306 86th St. Phone Cloverdale 6-1495.

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The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 532

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

HARRY EDDY
Eddy's Market
GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 571

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
189 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

HARTFORD

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Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Just another of the many good things you can buy at
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY CORP.
61-99 ALBANY AVENUE
A Complete Laundry Service Designed to Meet Every Budget and Every Need. Dry Cleaning and Dyeing.
PHONE 2-3112 PLEASE

Let Us Serve You
RACKLIFFE OIL COMPANY STATIONS
276 Franklin Avenue
43 New Britain Avenue
130 Maple Avenue
309 Washington Street
47 Main Street
914 Farmington Avenue
712-714 Burnside Avenue

NOW LOCATED AT
269 Trumbull St.
We will be glad to welcome you to our new location.
H. F. CORNING & CO.
LEATHER GOODS to meet your needs.

Pocket Nature Guides
Flowers, Birds, Trees, Butterflies
All profusely illustrated
Flexible Cloth Cover 1.25 each
Fabricoid Cover 1.50 each
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET
Remember our Lending Library. It's up-to-date.

659 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
Meats and Groceries
858 PARK STREET Phone 3-0498

HOSIERY
CHIFFON AND SERVICE ALL PERFECT 69c
SPECIAL VALUE
WEAR-RITE HOSIERY CO.
758 Main Street *Near Pearl Street*

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR SHOP
WALTER T. FISH
Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
988A FARMINGTON AVENUE
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

CONVEY SPECIALTY SHOP
Coats—Dresses—Hats
28 W. MAIN STREET

SMART NEW STYLES
in Spring Footwear
EMERSON-WHITNEY
FINER FOOTWEAR
43 COLONY STREET MERIDEN, CONN.

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

Perfection Is Our Aim.
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
138 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

MIDDLETOWN

Our Store Is NEW!
But our work is as reliable as ever . . . and our prices are low.
SHOE HOSPITAL
118 MAIN STREET Phone 2299

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

Keser's FLOWER SHOP
170 Court St. Telephone 1513

SPRING CLOTHES for DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 MAIN STREET Phone 248

THEY'RE HERE
THE VERY NEWEST
DRESSES—SUITS—COATS
A series of purchases of new, fine quality merchandise which we offer at prices that speak for themselves.
KATHERINE WHALEN DRESS SHOP
178 COURT STREET Young Building

Leonard Hermann's
WOMEN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN
The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
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MARIONI ICE CREAM
The Finest that Money Can Buy
PLANT: 169 HENRY ST.
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Prices to Suit All on Lawn Mowers
A large line of Grass Shears, Sickles, Grass Catchers, Lawn Rakes, Lawn, Garden and Flower Seeds and Fertilizers.
LIGHTBOURN & POND CO.
Broadway Hardware and Paint Store

Ann Allen Gowns
20 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

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Please mention the Monitor when ordering your fuel
Phone 5-4116

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs — "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

HOME COAL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-0822

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN *(Continued)*

Visit Our Fine Sport Dept.
Sport Sweaters
Flannels
Golf Clubs
Robes
Bathing Suits
For Both Men and Women
1ST FLOOR
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIFE STORE"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

Mother's Day Cards
You will derive much pleasure in sending these messages on Mother's Day, and think, too, of the joy you give to others.
Mother's Day is Sunday, May 8th
THE Harvey & Lewis CO. ESTAB 1890

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Emalleyn Opera Pumps
Sponsor Indies Brown
$10.50
India Brown is delightful when worn to accent beige costumes.

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, CORNER ORANGE
Our Summer Shop—displaying furniture for the porch, sunroom and garden is now ready.
FURNITURE DRAPERIES
RUGS RANGES

The Mechanics Bank
72 CHURCH STREET
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
Current Books
Fine Stationery Engraving
Circulating Library
827 CHAPEL ST. 5-9421

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PERRY & STONE, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1865
LEATHER STATIONERY NOVELTIES
246 STATE ST., New London

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
The People's Shoe Store
58 BANK STREET

NORWALK

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ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
*Artistic Home Furnish

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST. NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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100 PROSPECT STREET

YOU MAY STILL ORDER
Printed Personal Stationery
200 Single Sheets $1.00
100 Envelopes
A REMARKABLE PRICE!
Linen or bond paper in white, blue, pink, grey or buff
Excellent quality—as individual as your bank book!
Printed in blue ink, with neat block letters
ORDERS TAKEN NOW!
The C. O. MILLER CO.
Stationery Section

Lockwood & Palmer Co.
DAVENPORT SQUARE
Fertil-Potted
(A Privileged Plant)
Roses and Shrubs
The Sure . . Quick Way to Beautiful Gardens. *Guaranteed to Bloom.*
59c to $1.25

New Spring Showing of
THE KNIT-TEX TOPCOAT
AND THE WORSTED-TEX SUIT
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Visit Our Smart Shop for Boys

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ. STAMFORD, CONN.

Rochlin & Hoffman
104 NORTH STREET
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Fresh Fruit
Tel. 3-6094

G. D. L. RAYMOND
MODERN
Plumbing and Heating
Tin and Sheet Iron Work
Telephone 3-1812 680 MAIN STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

Complete Woman's Shop
LILLIAN MOORE
Inc.
BEDFORD at BROAD STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD STREET
271 MAIN STREET
577 MAIN STREET
Phone 3-3245

THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

WATERBURY

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.

J. JOHNSON & SONS
"The Live Store"
HARRIS TWEED TOPCOATS, $27.50
An Exceptionally Low Price for This Type Coat
WATERBURY, CONN.

We are now exclusive Waterbury distributors for
Kathleen Mary Quinlan
Beauty Preparations
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

"We serve to serve again"—
Wordens
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
153 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

The New Patterns Are In!
ARMSTRONG'S
Permanent Linoleum Floors
Attractive in color and design. Long wearing and easy to clean. You will be surprised at the low cost.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

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Phones: Belmont 9461; Chesapeake 9374
Kraft's Quality Market
Table Luxuries
3809-11 OLD YORK ROAD at 39th Street

Established 1866
Wm. Jacobs & Sons, Inc.
411-413 N. Paca Street
QUALITY SEA FOOD

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SUMMER ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
Beautifully styled . . .
marvelously comfortable
N. HESS' SONS
8 BALTIMORE STREET
EAST BALTIMORE, MD.

Order Now!!
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
General Window Shade Repairing
Baltimore Window Shade & Awning Co.
413 W. MULBERRY STREET
Vernon 4701

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Dreyer
Marinello Beauty Shop
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waving
20 SOUTH LIBERTY STREET
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Cotrell and Leonard
FUR STORAGE
Means more . . . and even the price is lower now during the Centennial Celebration. Telephone 4-6151.
COTRELL & LEONARD
ALBANY

Society Brand
Suits and Topcoats
$30.00, $35.00 and $40.00
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 State St., Albany, N. Y.

The Van Heusen
Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's
Means More"

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Cantilever Shoe for Men Women
65 COLUMBIA STREET

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE.
TYDOL—COLONIAL GAS
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage Service, Exp. Mechanics

BINGHAMTON

Scot Crest
SUITS and TOPCOATS
For MEN
Finer Fabrics, Better Tailored
Lower Priced, $25.00
at McLEAN'S

Cloverdale Farms Co.
PHONE 2-5361
"A" *Pasteurized Milk*
Certified Milk, Guernsey "A" Raw Milk, Cottage Cheese, Buttermilk, Butter, Ice Cream

CHARLES V. SMITH
OFFICE *and*
SOCIETY STATIONER
101 COURT STREET
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
New Spring Models in STETSON SHOES for Men and Women

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
54 COURT STREET
Best of Everything to Eat
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

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Dial 6-5211
GREENHOUSES ON
Floral Avenue and Main Street

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PITTSTON COAL
Phone 2-3487—2-3488

NORGE ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
"WEARS IN AND NOT OUT"
RADIO TESTING STATION
C. L. Reynolds, *Prop.*
25 STURGES ST. Dial 2-5501
Downtown Store—188 Washington Street

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Choice Meats and Groceries
FRESH VEGETABLES
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Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
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If It's Electrical We Have It
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
5 PARK PLACE Tel. 3810
The House or the Shop on Wheels

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Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

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Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261
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FACIALS and COSMETICS

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1 KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 3351-3352
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
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502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

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Pharmacist
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0459—3129

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

The NOSEGAY
Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

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Modern Cold Storage Vaults

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
O'Donnell-Motor Sales
1064-1070 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model
Used Cars exclusively

Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138
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Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

HENRIETTA
BEAUTY SHOPPE
GRANT 4520 260 WEST UTICA

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Lumber and Coal
Phone Homer 143

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers
for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

ITHACA

SEE
"Good Housekeeping"
and Ross Crane Rooms at
ROTHSCHILD'S
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Everything for the Garden
PLANTS SEEDS SHRUBS
VINES AND TREES
The Bool Floral Co. Inc.
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INLET VALLEY FARM
Choice Guernsey Milk
Clarified and Pasteurized
Better tasting because it's clarified
The Only Clarified Milk in Ithaca

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and DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats
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Majestic Radio
Electric Refrigerators
GEORGE B. NORRIS
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Phone 7-976
Branch Offices
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310 E. 2nd St.

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KENWOOD BLANKETS
NELSON'S STORE
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See us for
Fine Table Linens
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Phone 4-108

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Jamestown's
Outstanding Men's and Boys' Store
208 N. MAIN ST. Phone 6-908
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Also diamonds and the latest wedding rings. All articles fully guaranteed.
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Forty-Fourth Anniversary Sale
Starts May 4th and continues till May 14th.
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The LARGEST stock in Western New York
BASSETT—*Jeweler*
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302 Main Street JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

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Patronize *Your* Community
Enjoy Good Milk and Better Service by Phoning Your Order to
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DELICATESSEN
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Meats, Butter, Eggs and Poultry
BUFFALO HAMBURG KENMORE

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LARCHMONT STATION PLAZA
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Complete Automotive Service
WASHING, SIMONIZING, LUBRICATING
COURTESY *RELIABILITY*

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MIRIAM GRANT
Hydrangeas, Azaleas, Cinerarias
Special bouquet Mixed Flowers at $1.00
Full line of Bulbs for Spring Planting
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The OVEN DOOR
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(Old No. 75) Larchmont, N. Y.
Phone Larchmont 2991

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Smart Spring Outfits
Dresses—Coats—Hats
Prices to Fit Any Purse
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Established Seven Years
In our new up-to-date shop we have skill, equipment and the very latest beauty information. May we have the pleasure of an early visit?
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BRODY'S—Music Shop
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General Electric Sun Lamp
All Standard Makes of Radios
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Tel. Far Rock. 7-5785

FRANCES SPECIALTY SHOP
FROCKS—HATS—COATS
NOVELTIES
1845-1851 MOTT AVENUE
Branch—FRANCES SPORT SHOP
405 CENTRAL AVENUE, CEDARHURST

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

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Meat Department, 270 CENTRAL AVENUE
WEEK-END SPECIALS
Prime Rib Roast..... 25c per lb.
Fancy Roasting Chickens 29c per lb.
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Gas and Service Station
Cor. Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church.
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
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PICTURE FRAMES
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6 Doors from Post Office
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LILLIAN PERPER
Cordially invites you to her home where you can choose the smartest
JUNIOR—MISSES'—LADIES'
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All Specially Priced
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Materials and Labor Greatly Reduced
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RADIO SALES and SERVICE
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Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers
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Made to Order

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Lawn Seed and Fertilizer
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS
Full line of BENJAMIN MOORE'S PAINTS
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Fitted by X-Ray
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Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
32 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

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What you need is a colorful NEW DRESS, a BEFITTING HAT or one of those NEW SPRING COATS that are so full of chic. *At extremely low prices to fit your adjusted budget.*
Hats from 3.95, Dresses from 9.75, Coats from 14.95
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264 FULTON AVENUE

Telephone Hempstead 6487
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Photographers
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HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

MAYFLOWER
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
WINSTEN BROS.
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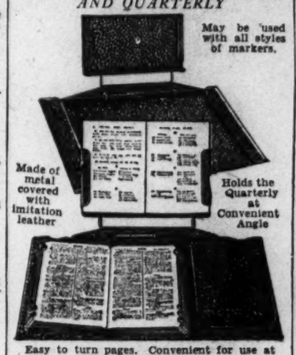
GREAT NECK

The Practical Lap Study-Table
HOLDS THE BIBLE, TEXTBOOK AND QUARTERLY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Holds the Quarterly at Convenient Angle

Easy to turn pages. Convenient for use at home or when traveling.

When folded it holds the Bible, Textbook, Quarterly, Prose Writings, and the Manual. Satisfaction guaranteed..... **$3.50**

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Mail Orders Filled

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LINA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 $6
AAAA to EEE Sizes 1 to 12

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Shoes Carefully Fitted by Trained Experts

Spring Suggestions
Seeds, Garden Supplies. Paints, House-cleaning Utensils and Materials. Curtain Rods, Electrical Supplies, Hardware.
We do all kinds of repairing.
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Tel. Hav. 9-0176 We Deliver

Elaine 3755 82ND STREET
FROCKS for All Occasions
Open evenings except Wed.

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MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
PACKING 37-60 81st St.
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Phone orders carefully filled.
OXFORD MARKET
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Specializes in all kinds of interior and exterior work.
No job too small—no distance too far.
Havemeyer 4-4726 3750 75th Street

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all watch bands and leather straps at a 25% reduction from the standard price for a limited time.
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Honesty—Courtesy—Service
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LENDING LIBRARY
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High Class, Sanitary Service and Moderate Prices
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ALL BRANCHES OF MODERN BEAUTY CULTURE
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By appointment 9 p. m. cor. Hillside Ave.
No appointment Jamaica, N. Y.
Wednesday after 6 p. m. Phone Jam. 6-1010

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EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
FUR STORAGE Phone Republic 9-0219
Our Bonded Messenger will call for your garments. Repairing and remodeling at low summer rates.
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Painter and Decorator
Specialist in CRAFTEX
Estimates cheerfully given.
Give us a trial.
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Yellow or Gray Birch
(Betula lutea)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: In rich, moist woods from Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to Delaware and Illinois, and running to Tennessee and North Carolina in the mountains.

Distinguishing Features: Bark of the trunk silver-gray or yellowish, peeling in very thin, almost filmy, layers; bark and twigs slightly aromatic, though not as much as the black birch; leaves a duller green above and usually more downy on the veins beneath; fruiting catkins narrow-ovoid in shape, containing many winged and scalelike nutlets (small samaras).

Few indeed are the old-time New Englanders whose eyes have not reflected the crackling cheeriness of a blaze of well-dried yellow birch logs—with the flames licking hungrily first at the dried outer bark, which quickly flares and is gone, then settling down to the more serious business of consuming the log itself.

Though every tree has bark—the oldest and thickest being found on the trunk, while that of the twigs is new and thinnest, reflecting the condition of the tree in its extreme youth—birch-bark is seldom mistaken for any other covering, except perhaps cherry. It is peculiar in having narrow horizontal slits of varying length. These are the "nostrils" of the tree, so to speak, for through a spongy, porous substance, air is allowed to pass and reach the growing layer beneath the bark.

Besides their use as firewood, these trees are often planted for ornamentation. The strong, close-grained, light-brown wood is widely used for floors, for manufacturing furniture, wheel hubs, for button and tassel molds, or for boxes.

The largest yellow birches are found in northern New York State, northern New England and in the eastern provinces of Canada. Here they grow to 80 or 90 feet in height, while southern New England finds specimens smaller and more rare. In North Carolina and Tennessee they are found at heights of 3000 to 5000 feet above sea-level, on the highest peaks, and they are not found in the valleys below.

Worth Knowing

"RAISING" WATER

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A law passed several years ago in Kansas offers a tax reduction to any landowner who constructs a dam across a dry water course and maintains a reservoir for the collection and storage of surface water.

Brevities

Life: The proposal is made that our army and navy be consolidated. It might give them a pretty good football team.

El Reno (Okla.) Tribune: What we need is an auto that will stop and count 100 before hitting a telephone pole.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I shall try and (or to) attend the lecture" (R. W. S., who says that "try and" and "try to" need attention)—"I shall *try to* attend" is a proper construction. But if you are thinking of the kind of lectures we are, "I will attend" is better.

"Try and" is regarded in America as a colloquialism for "try to," but the colloquialisms of today are in many cases the idioms in good use of tomorrow. "Try and," in fact, is listed as "good British usage" in Wooley's New Handbook of Composition.

1932 (Mrs. N. B. V., who asks how this number should be written for formal use)—Nineteen hundred and thirty-two. (Thus, too, would it be properly read in formal public announcement.)

Possessive of Moses, James, Jesus, Francis, Agassiz (M. R. C.)—Moses', James's, Jesus', Francis', Agassiz's.

Robot (M. R. S.)—*Rob'-ot* (first o short as in rock, second clipped as in connect).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Liberal

The partners called the manager into their office.

"We find," said one, "that last year's trading was the best since we went into business. We know how much hard work you have put into the firm, and, as a mark of esteem, we are making out a check for £100 in your favor."

The manager stammered his thanks.

"Yes," went on the other partner, "and if next year's business is as good as this, *we'll sign it!*"—*Pearson's.*

No Social Event

Artist: "Shall I paint you in a frock coat, sir?"

Newrich: "Oh, don't make any fuss—just wear your overalls."—*Frankfurter Illustrierte* (Frankfurt).

Prepared

Mrs. LaDedah: "We are going cruising in the South Seas."

Husband: "But why the elaborate outfit, dear?"

Mrs. LaDedah: "We expect to visit the Society Islands."—*Pathfinder.*

Sh-h! Don't Disturb Them

Author: "You are late; my play started half an hour ago—go in on tiptoe."

Friend: "What? Is everybody asleep already?"—*Die Woche im Bild* (Olten, Switz.).

Quit a Bit

A New York actress was giving a benefit performance at Sing Sing. "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage," she trilled.

From the back of the room a deep voice ejected, "But, lady, how they do help!" — *Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Bound to Be Uppish

"What did you say when your husband objected to your wearing French heels?"

"I told him I shouldn't have to lower myself to please any man."—*Boston Transcript.*

An Old Racket

"How do you make your living?"

"Selling things to men who go fishing."

"That's interesting. How is the fisherman's equipment business?"

"I don't know. You see, I run a fish market."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE right of commanding is no longer an advantage transmitted by nature, like an inheritance; it is the fruit of labours, the price of courage.

—VOLTAIRE.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

There was a heap of digging going on in our neighborhood today—
But nobody seemed to want me to help
And the more I saw of it the more I wanted to do a little of it myself—
So I ambled over to the big vacant lot and sniffed around until I found a spot that looked interesting—
SNIFF SNIFF
And then didn't I make the dirt fly—oh, Boy!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New Salesmanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

BILL came from the country, where his family had lived 100 miles from the nearest neighbor. If anything had to be done, they had to do it themselves.

Bill became a salesman for check protectors. He maintained a high average of sales until less active conditions caused his prospective customers to balk at the first payment.

Then it was that pioneer resourcefulness came into play. One morning when his salesman's intuition began to make it plain to him that the day might close with his record of sales registered by a zero, he tried a new tack. He entered the next office with the air of one sent for.

There was the usual answer, but Bill knew what he was going to do and he changed the conversation to the present business conditions and was promptly given a lot of advice as to what ought to be done and what would happen if it were not done. This broke the ice. Then:

"What's that typewriter in the corner?"

"An old one we don't use any more."

A trade-in was proposed and Bill took the typewriter as first payment on a check protector to be delivered immediately.

Two months later Bill listed the assets in his garage resulting from his new barter policy as eight typewriters, 15 used check protectors, some used adding machines, two raincoats, and 40 umbrellas. Then he took two weeks off.

One week sufficed to work over all the used machines, repair the umbrellas and clean up the raincoats. No farm boy who could run a tractor and make a self-binder work when it balked would stop at typewriters or adding machines. Furthermore, as a boy he never had done enough pounding and tinkering to fully satisfy him and hence the week spent in the garage repairing machines was much in the nature of a vacation.

Next, what to do with them all? The grocer took one typewriter which canceled a bill and half filled his car with canned goods. Another took an adding machine, giving more family supplies and some credit on the books for future needs. A struggling young writer took one typewriter and paid for it out of a story written about the check protector salesman's new line of attack.

Armed with a list of the family needs, Bill spent the second week of his vacation on the road and came back with his car full of things they needed and with no machines. In the meantime the family had grown enthusiastic and sold the two raincoats and all the umbrellas.

A salesman's business is to keep goods moving. So Bill is back on the job, but his garage is again filling up with more machines and he soon will be able to take another "vacation."

What They Say

The Small Factory

"Little factories do better than the big ones in time of readjustment."—*Dr. Julius Klein.*

The People Pay

"It is bitter that families are stripped of their substance to pay the ever-mounting costs of government."—*Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California.*

Relief Forces

"The only way that I know to bring adequate relief to the people of the United States is to set in motion forces that will make economic recovery possible."—*Ogden L. Mills.*

Adult Education

"I look forward to the day when we shall have a system of adult education in every state which will reach every man and woman as we are now reaching every child, and the librarian will be as important a factor in that place as the formal teacher or lecturer, perhaps the most inspiring factor."—*John H. Finley.*

Determination

"Despite economic unrest and severe privations, we reaffirm our determination to meet and overcome all obstacles wherever we find them."—*Benito Mussolini, Italian Dictator.*

New Teaching

"Recent studies have shown that materials may be organized so as to enable pupils to learn by themselves with great rapidity what is now laboriously taught by the teacher."—*Arthur I. Gates, professor of education, Columbia University.*

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The fare from Friedrichshafen to Pernambuco by way of the Graf Zeppelin is now $750, marked down from $2000?

Gerard Mercator, famous mapmaker and responsible for the "Mercator Projection," was born near Antwerp in 1512?

Reno, Nevada, is north and slightly west of Los Angeles?

An ostrich egg weighs about two pounds?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania

WELL-INFORMED politicians have generally believed that Alfred E. Smith would win the majority of the delegates from Massachusetts to the Democratic Convention in Chicago. Nevertheless, the most enthusiastic of Mr. Smith's followers cannot but be amazed at the overwhelming character of his victory. The friends of Governor Roosevelt have been claiming all the way from four to ten of the delegates from Massachusetts. Apparently they will not have a single one. The old Bay State, which was one of the two northern commonwealths to give their votes to Mr. Smith in his presidential campaign, with unabated loyalty to his fortunes will now send a solid Smith delegation to Chicago.

On the same day Pennsylvania held its primaries, with results favorable to Roosevelt but by a slender margin. Pennsylvania delegates are not instructed as a result of the primaries which take the form merely of an advisory expression of the opinion of the voters. The Roosevelt managers claim a majority of these delegates, but that claim is yet to be substantiated, and the result of the preference vote is such as to deprive them of any of the enthusiasm of victory.

Until these two states had spoken there had been no interruption in the steady sequence of victories for Franklin D. Roosevelt in primaries throughout the nation. Even as it is he is far in the lead so far as delegates pledged and delegates personally favorable to him are concerned. Unquestionably he will go into the convention with the largest number of votes controlled by any candidate. It is not impossible that he may have a majority. But most students of politics believe now that the chances of Governor Smith and his allies controlling the one-third vote necessary to tie up the nomination is very great.

The former Governor of New York insists that his purpose in allowing his name to be used in the primaries is not merely to roll up a block of votes for the purpose of defeating any individual candidate, but rather to secure sufficient support to nominate himself. There does not seem to be much probability that the latter end can be attained. And perhaps it is not necessarily a reflection upon Mr. Smith's veracity or honesty of purpose to say that few people doubt that such votes as he may control will be used to tie up the nomination of Governor Roosevelt until the convention turns to another candidate more acceptable to Mr. Smith.

Despite his overwhelming numerical superiority in the convention, Governor Roosevelt is facing a group of the most resourceful and most powerful politicians in the Democratic Party. He is facing likewise the argument which will be presented to those who believe the Democratic Party has a chance to win this year, and who yearn for the fleshpots irrespective of the personnel of their ticket, that he cannot possibly carry the State of New York. Out of this situation may well proceed his defeat, despite his large block of pledged delegates, and the selection of a candidate from whom, in the event of success, Mr. Smith may expect that recognition which he has reason to doubt would be forthcoming from his successor at Albany.

Who is likely to be the beneficiary of this situation? Rumor has it that while the New York delegates would perhaps prefer to thrust forward Owen D. Young for the nomination, their second choice as well as the first choice of many western delegations, would be Newton D. Baker. Mr. Baker's attitude, which was purely receptive at the opening of the campaign, has become one of active candidacy.

Despite distinctly political arguments against his availability, he has strength derived from his intimate association with the Wilson Administration, as well as from his high intellectual and political capacity. Geographically he is admirably situated. Studied with the eyes of a partisan politician he appears to be without those factional antagonisms which weaken Roosevelt and Smith alike. In a convention which, unless its outcome be determined within the first three ballots, is going to be free for all, Mr. Baker's candidacy will be well worth watching.

Campaign Tricks

THE time is at hand when one of the worst features of American politics, the campaign lie, is beginning to show its head, and the voters need urgently to be on guard against it. Unfortunate as it is, it must be recognized that campaign lies are part of the regular stock of the unscrupulous politician and that he often counts on slander as much as ballot fraud to win. This year, it already appears, the campaign lie may be called on for heavy duty against prohibition. Evidence already has appeared of its use to discredit dry candidates.

A favorite trick is to spread doubt among the dry voters and break down their morale by whispering among them that their candidate is not really dry. In one of the most important state primary elections yet decided this spring, it was spread around that the major dry candidate was personally a drinker. If true, hardly anything could be more discouraging to the drys, who want good and honest men, and are promoting better government by putting that kind of men in office.

But was it true? The Anti-Saloon League, and to a lesser extent the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, make it their business to know such things. They had investigated this candidate and gave him their enthusiastic support for election. Moreover, he refused to go along with the wet press, though he knew it would cost him tens of thousands of votes in a big city he needed sorely to win. The man's whole record made him a dry. Yet the whispering continued, the friends of prohibition for some reason did not bestir themselves, and he was beaten.

Dry voters need to have more faith in their friends and less faith in rumor. They will need to watch during coming months in local, state and national elections to be guided by fact, and not to be manipulated unawares by some unseen monger of falsehoods. When the Anti-Saloon League puts its stamp of approval on a man, it is a very good sign he is a dry and can be trusted. Even though once in a while a candidate may, after election, prove unworthy of its confidence, the league is not superficial in its investigations.

Between the league's indorsement and anonymous rumor, there is but one choice. In sections where there is a strong wet vote, it may take courage for a man to run as a dry. Such a man deserves the benefit of the doubt; and honor instead of suspicion.

Bear Facts and Fancies

FOR years the public has been regaled with lurid tales of astronomical operations perpetrated by the great bears of Wall Street. Yet nobody could be sure he had ever seen one in person until the other day. In a vague sort of way, one knew something about their habits, thanks to the feature writers. For carnivores they were apparently shy, basking in the sunshine only in Florida. In spite of this vicarious knowledge, one expected—such is the power of words—that a bear would turn out to be—well, a bear; species, ursus horribilis.

But no! No "large, heavy quadruped, with plantigrade feet, long shaggy hair and rudimentary tail," to quote Webster, lumbered into the Senate committee room last week. Not even an Adamzad, the bear which, according to Kipling, walks like a man. The Wall Street bears looked much like ordinary folk. All of them had a gentle mien. In desperation the onlookers must have waited breathlessly to find out whether in speech they would redeem an alternative suggestion by Webster. Would they prove to be "brutal, coarse, uncouth, or morose"?

Surely morose! When a bear sells short he must blacken his countenance with hope that the falling star to which he has hitched his wagon will come down, down, down. He trades in despair. He revels in pessimism. To the bringer of glad tidings, he exclaims, with the sour-visaged poet:

> Go! you may call it madness, folly;
> You shall not chase my gloom away.
> There's such a charm in melancholy,
> I would not if I could be gay.

Surely a Wall Street bear must be morose!

Again, however, Webster was defied. Not one of his adjectives could be applied to the great bears at last week's hearings. Out of their mouths soft words issued. One made such touching revelations that even the case-hardened breasts of senatorial gladiators melted—so much so that vigorous probing by counsel brought down on his head a reproof for "bully-ragging" (why not "bear-baiting"?). Then—to turn from pathos to jollity—another bear brightened the day with raillery at his own expense.

Should we tamely conclude that a bear is merely a person who sells securities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in price? Not yet. A bear, as Webster admits, can be any number of things in four categories. But the Senate added a fifth. According to the testimony, the Wall Street species is a zoölogical monstrosity. Early in the proceedings the evidence was offered that a bear can be a bull, if not at the same time at least in the same person. That means that he is a chameleon, ready to change according to the state of the pickings. Then the Senate publication of a Who's Who showed the greatest of the great bears masquerading as cuttlefish, throwing out a dense inky mass of aliases, such as Adamant Corporation, Arbitrage Corporation, and American Brush Corporation. Webster has a lot to learn about bears.

Observing Better Homes Week

AMERICAN home life obviously is undergoing change. And there seems reason to believe—despite frequent expressions of alarm—that a considerable part of the change is for the better. It is evident that in the United States much attention centers on the need of improved living conditions, and that more and more this need is being recognized not merely as an individual one but as a social and an economic requisite of national well-being.

Throughout the United States, this week is being observed as National Better Homes Week. Better Homes committees have opened for public inspection new and remodeled houses, and renovated apartments, in many of which persons of very moderate means may find surroundings that should encourage a renewed interest in the possibilities of home life.

Whether or not the statistics that show the United States four times as well equipped with automobiles as with bathtubs can be relied upon, there are indications aplenty that the American standard of living—as trumpeted round the world—has yet to be experienced by many Americans, and perhaps in no form more important than that classed as "home." A study in the current Business Week points out that in the last decade private business has built 600,000 home units for families with higher incomes, but that for families with annual incomes of less than $2500 only 6000 residential units have been built in the same period.

However, in the last few years, and particularly since the paper promises of an overspeculative period have been put aside, there has developed a distinct trend away from excessive cost in residential construction. Today the possibilities of the mass-produced house are receiving careful consideration from an increasing number of prospective owners, and the need for less burdensome financing of home ownership likewise has been widely discussed.

Not all those families ready to move into houses of their own will find it advisable, however, to await the possible revolution in building and financing methods. Many such families see today opportunities to buy or build pleasant houses at less expense than in many years. Many others not ready for ownership but eager to improve their living conditions may rent attractive dwellings for less than formerly.

For some, of course, the very developments that have brought about lower prices for shelter have also meant reduced means of paying for it. They find themselves grateful for the ability to meet current expenses and to maintain barely the standards of pre-boom days. Even these home lovers, however, should not overlook President Hoover's call to take part in Better Homes Week. For home means more than house, and there can be found numberless ways to improve it without the aid of a moving van.

Many Taxes—One Problem

ONE of the last prices to go down, after virtually all others have been falling for two years, is the price of government. There are several reasons why this should be so. Services have been crystallized under legal enactment slow of change. Public works go on even at an accelerated pace for a time to give employment. Heavy debts contracted in freer times must be paid.

Nevertheless, whatever the difficulties, a time comes when these costs simply must be brought down if the people are to bear them and prosper. This is the situation which governors of the American states already were discussing before President Hoover brought his message to their conference at Richmond, Va.,—a situation which his analysis helps to clarify.

To the taxpayer—landowner, manufacturer, consumer, or whoever he may be—the effect on his pocketbook is all the same, whether the tax be for the National Government, the state government or a municipal government. In this respect the tax problem, local, state and national, is, as the President pointed out, all one problem, since all these divisions draw their revenue, indirectly if not directly, from the same people. In another respect, however, it is a multiplicity of problems, for national, state and a whole assortment of local governments all have their separate ways and purposes in extracting money from their citizens.

These, too often, overlap or bear too heavily on one portion of the community. Now that all governmental units are casting about for new sources of income, there is the more need to guard against duplication. Hence the President's plea for "better coördination, greater simplicity, and, above all, better adjustment of the burdens among our people." He indicated specifically that the burden on real estate is wholly out of proportion with that on other wealth, and that probably the most effective possible kind of farm relief would be tax relief. These opinions gain weight from the fact that they express the considered views of specialists in the taxation field.

Ultimately, of course, the only relief from taxation is relief from governmental spending. The importance of this Mr. Hoover emphasized in stating that the conduct of all branches of government absorbed 8 per cent of the national income before the war, 15 per cent during the recent boom years, and now takes more than 20 per cent of the shrunken total. More than half of this drain, it should be recognized, was for local government in cities, towns, townships, counties or improvement districts.

The National Industrial Conference Board has calculated that the average American in 1929 spent $39.98 for local government, $11.84 for state government and $23.39 for national government. Federal expenditures, of course, were expanded many fold by the war and its aftermaths of debt, though this does not account for all the increase. State outlays were expanded by post-war demands for highways, institutional building and other improvements. And municipalities seem to have outdone themselves not only in spending current revenues, but also in bonding themselves for the future, so that while the nation has paid off billions of its war debt, the increase of local and state debt has more than offset the reduction.

It is time for municipalities to set about a program of economy such as the National Government is undertaking and such as is fostered in state governments by the annual conferences of governors. This economy should be real improvement of governmental efficiency and organization, an elimination of wastes, foibles, duplications and graft, not a mere pinchpenny retrenchment that hobbles useful services and adds public servants to the ranks of the unemployed. The price of government must be marked down but its quality maintained.

Editorial Notes

Brewers, it is reported, were disappointed at not receiving some anticipated relief from taxation in the new British budget. Perhaps one may be permitted to speculate whether the large hypothetical revenues which would-be brewers in the United States dangle before the Government in the United States as an inducement to legalize beer would continue so large after modification had once been obtained. After all, it is only natural that brewers should be less eager to pay taxes than to sell beer.

If it can be shown that the combining of the War and Navy Departments in the President's Cabinet will hasten a renewal of the Army-Navy football games, there is little doubt but that it will receive enough support to bring it about.

A motortruck draws up to the curb. From a phonographic loudspeaker mounted thereon comes a political speech that has been transcribed on a record. There we see the 1932 model of the old-time political bandwagon.

A $20 gold piece was made to sing over a radio broadcast by drawing a violin bow across its surface. Even connoisseurs agree that it was sweet music.

France's Financial Pedestal

By M. LOUIS GERMAIN-MARTIN
Former French Minister of Finance

THE money of a country is at the same time an actuality and a symbol. Its value lies in the convertibility of the notes in circulation against gold and in the credit situation which reflects the strong or weak condition of the national economics.

Just now France's money is exceptionally sound. During the year 1931 it was reinforced by the influx of precious metals from abroad. From January, 1931, to January 22, 1932, the sum of 14,000,000,000 francs has accumulated in the vaults of the Banque de France, and since then fresh quantities of metal have been received by the "Institut d'émission."

This is by no means due to the creditworthy situation of France after the regulation of her commercial commitments, nor is it due to her accounts with foreign countries, but to the fact that the currencies of the great powers, England and America, which up to the year 1931 were above all discussion as to their convertibility, have assumed a new aspect.

The pound sterling is no more convertible against gold; the dollar does not seem any more, even to Americans, a currency immune from the consequences of an inflation, which is considered by certain business centers in the United States as the only means of reviving enterprise.

In spite of the opinion of several Anglo-Saxons who believe in the possibility of a system of repairing their currencies, without going back on the gold standard, there are thousands of individuals in the world who accept as a sound currency only such a one as is convertible. France is, at the moment, the only great power which assures this advantage. Her money is therefore in demand. Paris has become a place of refuge and security. Against its will, the "Institut d'émission" is obliged to buy precious metals, obliged to do so also in view of the law of monetary stabilization.

The international debt settlements necessitate, for reasons of a psychological order, settlements in gold which prevent too great fluctuations of the rate of exchange. The gold is presented to the bank against francs in the form of bank notes or it is carried to the credit of the respective accounts.

* * *

This cannot continue without inconveniencing our economy. The volume of notes in circulation increases. In January, 1931, it amounted to 77,752,000,000 francs; at the end of January, 1932, to 83,364,000,000 francs. This increase of money in circulation must lead to a general rise in prices. The retail prices, however, are not so flexible as they are in other countries, in spite of the fact that the buying power of the public is considerably diminished by the effects of unemployment. This resistance is partly due to wholesale prices and partly to the high fiscal duties and the abandoning of the instruments of circulation. To a certain extent it is also due to the fact that a certain amount of notes is being hoarded and thus has no influence on the level of transactions.

The inconveniences of the influx of gold are mainly of a psychological order. The constant increase in our gold possessions impresses our wealth upon foreigners and causes them to envy us. This state of mind explains why other countries are annoyed at our insisting upon payment of the reparations due to us. They condole with our debtor and implore us not to increase the world crisis by our demands.

The international opinion is very severe on us because of our supposed policy of accumulating gold. We are accused of having deprived other nations of the means of payments which are all the more important since upon a certain quantity of gold the foreigner would create means of credit of a different amplitude than of that obtainable in France. The average of our stock of metal per head of the population is about 1350 francs, compared with 800 francs in the United States and 170 francs in Germany. Certain economists have not hesitated to assert that whenever 100 francs in gold enters France, foreign countries have to restrict the credits in a proportion of 1 to 7. In other words, every 1000 francs gold that is introduced into France decreases the foreign means of payment by 700 to 800 francs, whereas in France 200 to 300 francs' credit is accorded for the imported gold.

* * *

If this really were the cause of the general fall in prices, of the world crisis, it would be everyone's duty to redistribute the gold, even if it be by artificial methods. But facts prove that this is not the case. The first shocks of the crisis were felt in the United States, where the reserves of precious metals were bigger than the credit necessities. In reality, a dangerous creation of plethoric and not penurious credits occurred.

France, however, does not deny that the influx of gold is inconvenient, and that for the other nations, obliged to abandon the gold standard and also for herself it increases the disorder of international transactions. Because the French public is suffering from the illusion of wealth, it cannot understand the Government's refusal to increase the allowances of the insured, the pensioned, the war veterans. Does not gold in the Banque de France belong to them? Why is it not put into circulation to their advantage?

It is difficult to prove to the public, dominated more by sentiment than by reason, that the gold in the vaults of the Bank of France is retained for a very important reason. Imagine that a decided improvement were to occur in the economics of England and the United States, the pound and the dollar to regain the stability they had before the crisis. These currencies would show all those qualities which cause them to be demanded by capitalists in search of complete security for their money. Then France would have to be in a position to show liquid public finances, favorable balances and accounts. If she could not do so the franc would be attacked by speculation. The gold lying in the banks would flow out and the state would not be able to combat the decline in the world's appreciation of the franc's value.

This impartial examination shows the gravity of France's financial situation. Her economy and her budget show elements of weakness that, in spite of the appearance of wealth caused by the amount of gold in her banks, might place her in a fatal position, if in order to uphold our rate of exchange and to protect our markets and keep our currency within the gold point we were obliged to export gold, and, above all, if foreign and French capitalists left the franc and returned to the pound or to the dollar.

* * *

At present, owing to several factors, our position is an *artificially* favorable one. There is in our apparent prosperity a certain analogy with our apparent nonimpoverishment during the war. Thanks to the stability of the pound and the dollar in 1917 the franc was not attacked on the money markets and the French people gained the impression that the war had not weakened them overmuch financially. The awakening in March, 1919, was cruel, as soon as the French currency was deprived of the protection of the solidarity of the English and American currency. Actually, the rates of exchange do not in the least express the imports situation or the future consequences of a budget that could not be balanced by increased fiscal duties or by a reserve of billions of unemployed francs.

If we persist in this somnolency we shall one of these days experience a very disagreeable surprise, since the difficulties of our economical activities and of our financial situation might even endanger the currency itself.

Notes From Madrid

Democracy Loves a Title

WHEN "Papa Niceto," as Señor Alcalá Zamora, the President of the Republic, is popularly styled, returned from the Balearic Isles, he was piloted from Valencia to Madrid in a train driven by the Duke of Zaragoza, ex-King Alfonso's personal engine driver. Even the most extreme left-wing papers politely use the Duke's title in describing the incident. Although titles have, technically speaking, no place under the Republic, little notice is taken of their technical abolition. Some aristocrats indeed, though previously not particular in this respect, now that it is obligatory to be democratic, insist on being properly addressed and generally get their own way. When calling on the Premier, a Marquis recently complained that the secretary in the anteroom had closely examined his card and even questioned the right to use a title. The Premier was quite apologetic and expressing his view that the matter was not really serious, said he hoped the visitor would forgive the assistant. It is whispered that the ministers themselves are quite partial to an occasional "Your Excellency."

* * *

President's Tastes Simple

The changing of the guard in the Palace grounds no longer takes the form of a parade with martial music. The President himself has no personal fancy for ceremonies or living in grand style and although he is one of the highest paid governmental executives in the world, he refuses to live in the Palace and continues to go home every evening to his modest home, a little white house in Martinez Campos. His secretary is a young man once a warder in the Model Prison when Señor Alcalá Zamora was just a rebel. His sympathy and the hopes he expressed of being one day attached to Don Niceto in a clerical capacity brought a suitable reward.

* * *

Traditions That Pass

Many old traditions are being swept away by the Republic and young people, especially, are not slow to take advantage of the changed atmosphere. The easier intercourse almost shocks parents of adolescents when they hear new acquaintances of either sex slip straight into the familiar "thou," the use of which was once a privilege of long friendship. From the lips of a young man and woman, just introduced, "I did not catch thy name," sounds strange to elderly ears, especially when married people, not of this generation, at parties dance only with one another as in the Victorian days. Under the new and, for young people, entirely delightful conditions, it is not surprising that the Club del Campo, a very up-to-date sports club near Madrid, should have become a great success. Coming into being just before the Republic, its existence seemed threatened. Plans had been laid for golf, a game here only for the well-to-do, for fifteen tennis courts, a swimming pool, a pelota court, dancing hall and restaurant, and even for a playhouse and ground for children. However, so many applications for membership have recently been received that the fees have been doubled. When the eighteen-hole golf course was declared open, a formidable queue drew up at 9 a. m. for the first tee. Yet the club lies well beyond the edge of the city.

* * *

Lectures Draw Women

Another club, known as the Ateneo Femenino Magerit, now responds to the demand by women for a place of meeting without a political hall-mark, the Lyceum Club having long been known as a center of Republican activities. Cultural subjects handled by platform speakers draw large audiences. Gradually the idea of club life for women is losing its strangeness in Madrid, and the fact that lectures no longer bore them is a striking symptom of a profound change.

* * *

Mantilla Still Favored

The modern Spanish woman shows stronger attachment than ever to some traditional customs, especially the wearing of regional dress. Dances given by the "House of Aragon," the Centro Gallego—a club formed by natives of Galicia—and the "Liceo Andaluz," are invariably well attended by picturesquely attired gatherings. Recently Señor Unamuno, the rector of Salamanca University, opened the "Casa de la Charra" for natives of that district. Lectures on folklore, costumes and other subjects of regional interest are likely to increase in the future, reviving a wider interest in the historic and picturesque sides of Spanish life. The Easter parade this year showed clearly that the mantilla is still considered a favorite among headdresses. On the stately "paseos," during which the madrileños parade for hours along the Castellana, this delightful veil was more in evidence than it has been for years. Few "blondas," or white mantillas, were worn, but the delicate black veil falling from a high comb, ingeniously fixed on the dark bobbed hair, looked to best advantage under the blue sky of cloudless Madrid.

* * *

More Light, More Sales

The anniversary of the Republic, celebrated on a scale unusually lavish for Spain, sees Madrid turned into a city of light. The authorities requested all the banks, large offices and the shops to help with intensified illumination. Coincident with the celebrations there is being held a "shop-window lighting competition," with a first prize of 30,000 pesetas ($3000) for the most effective display. Graphic figures have been published to show how passers-by are attracted and sales improved by enhanced candlepower. As Madrid refuses to acknowledge the advantages of a change to summer time, the campaign in favor of better lighting is a natural outcome, for it has been proved that Spaniards prefer to do their shopping after dark.